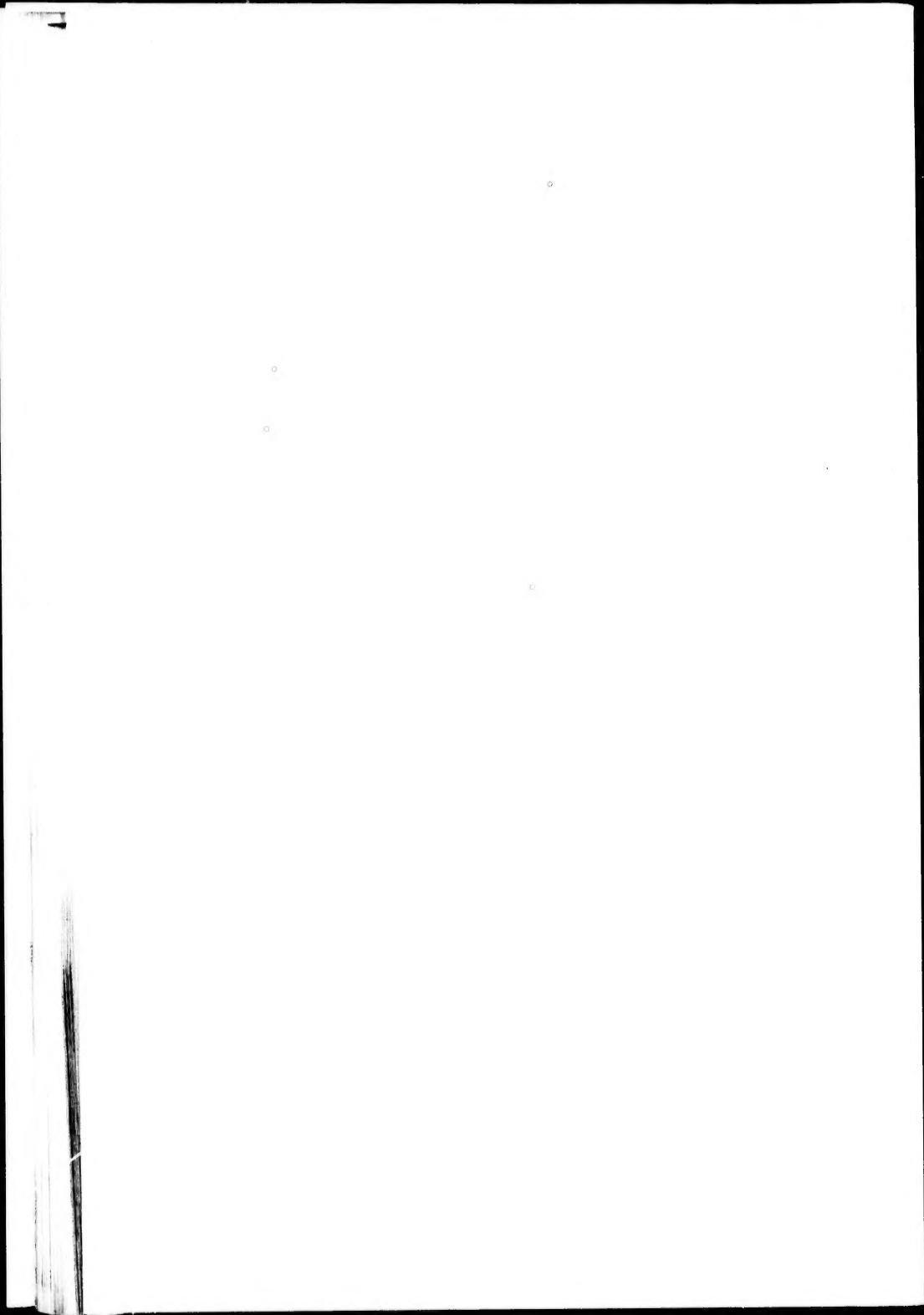




FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.



The Ottawa Citizen

ALMANAC.

FOR
1867.

Containing much Interest and Useful Information.

Issued as a Supplement to "The Ottawa Citizen," Dec. 7, 1866.

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN"

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

EPOCHS.

The year 5228 of the Jewish Era begins Sept. 30. The 31st of Queen Victoria's Reign begins June 20
 The year 1284 of the Mahometan Era begins May 5 The 92nd of the Indep. of the U. S. begins July 4

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden Number.....	6	Dominical Letter.....	F
Epoct.....	25	Roman Indiction.....	10
Solar Cycle.....	28	Julian Period.....	6580

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, &c.

Circumcision.....	January 1	Low Sunday.....	April 23
Epiphany.....	" 6	Boqation ".....	May 26
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb'y. 17	Ascension Day.....	" 30
Quinquagesima ".....	March 2	Whit Sunday.....	June 9
Ash Wednesday.....	" 6	Trinity ".....	" 16
First Sunday in Lent.....	" 10	Corpus Christi.....	" 20
Annunciation.....	" 25	St. Peter and St. Paul.....	" 29
Palm Sunday.....	April 14	All Saints Day.....	Nov. 1
Good Friday.....	" 19	Advent Sunday.....	Dec. 1
Easter Sunday.....	" 21	Christmas Day.....	" 25

STATUTORY HOLIDAYS.

New Years day; Epiphany; Annunciation; Good Friday; Ascension Day; Corpus Christi; St. Peter and St. Paul; All Saints; Christmas Day; Sundays; and all days set apart for fast or thanksgiving by Proclamation.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1867 there will be four Eclipses—two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

- I.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 6th., invisible in Canada.
- II.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 30th., visible in Central America.
- III.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 28th and 29th., invisible in Canada.
- IV.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 18th., invisible in Canada.

The changes in the Moon's phases in this Almanac are calculated for Ottawa, but by allowing the following differences the times of change may be noted at other places, viz: London, C. W. 24 minutes. Toronto, 14 m. and Kingston, 3m. earlier; Montreal 10m., and Quebec 16m. later than Ottawa time.

JANUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Jan. 5—New Moon.....	7 25 a.m.	
" 13—First Quarter.....	11 29 a.m.	
" 20—Full Moon.....	2 31 a.m.	
" 27—Last Quarter.....	9 43 a.m.	

1 T	<i>Circumlocution</i>	1757
2 W	Calcutta captured.....	1681
3 T	London streets first lighted by lamps.....	1862
4 F	Amazon steamer burnt at sea.....	1827
5 S	Duke of York died.....	1837
6 S	<i>Epiphany</i> . Twelfth Day.....	
7 M	Battle of New Orleans.....	1815
8 T	Prince Albert, Victor of Wales born.....	1844
9 W	Pitts' Income Tax imposed.....	1799
10 T	Penny Postage commenced.....	1840
11 F	First Lottery established.....	1569
12 S	Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.....	1559
13 S	<i>1st after Epiphany</i>	
14 M	Chinese rebels captured Nankin.....	1854
15 T	Attempt to assassinate Emperor Napoleon.....	1858
16 W	Battle of Corunna.....	1809
17 T	King Charles I tried.....	1649
18 F	Cuidad Rodrigo captured.....	1812
19 S	First English Parliament.....	1265
20 S	<i>2nd after Epiphany</i>	
21 M	Louis XVI beheaded.....	1793
22 T	Council of war at Paris.....	1856
23 W	William Pitt died.....	1806
24 T	Frederick the Great born.....	1712
25 F	Princess Royal married.....	1858
26 S	Council of Trent decrees confirmed by Pope.....	1564
27 S	<i>3rd after Epiphany</i>	
28 M	Kalifat invested by Russians.....	1824
29 T	George III died.....	1820
30 W	Charles I beheaded.....	1649
31 T	Massacre of Glencoe.....	1690

FEBRUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Feb. 4—New Moon.....	1 11 p.m.	
" 11—First Quarter.....	8 36 p.m.	
" 18—Full Moon.....	2 36 p.m.	
" 26—Last Quarter.....	6 28 p.m.	

1 F	Battle of Brienne.....	1814
2 S	<i>Purification of B. V. M.</i>	
3 S	<i>4th after Epiphany</i>	
4 M	Stoppage of the United States Bank.....	1840
5 T	Victoria Cross founded.....	1856
6 W	Death of Charles II.....	1685
7 T	Charles Dickens born.....	1812
8 F	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.....	1587
9 S	Union of Upper and Lower Canada.....	1841
10 S	<i>5th after Epiphany</i>	
11 M	Washington born.....	1732
12 T	Lady Jane Gray beheaded.....	1556
13 W	Sir William Blackstone died.....	1780
14 T	<i>St. Valentine</i>	
15 F	National debt of England commenced.....	1800
16 S	Dr. Kane, Arctic explorer, died.....	1857
17 S	<i>Septuagesima</i>	
18 M	Canada Settled.....	1584
19 T	Explosion of Lanthill colliery.....	1857
20 W	American Independence acknowledged.....	1783
21 T	Trinidad taken by Abercrombie.....	1781
22 F	Barry died.....	1826
23 S	Speke announced discovery source of Nile.....	1868
24 S	<i>Sexagesima</i>	
25 M	Sir Christopher Wren died.....	1723
26 T	Thomas Moore died.....	1832
27 W	Wellington's victory over Buell.....	1814
28 T	Treaty of Amiens.....	1802

MARCH.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
March 6—New Moon.....	4 34 a.m.	
" 13—First Quarter.....	3 43 a.m.	
" 20—Full Moon.....	3 51 a.m.	
" 28—Last Quarter.....	2 41 a.m.	

1 F	<i>St. David's Day</i>	1791
2 S	John Wesley died.....	1791
3 S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday</i>	
4 M	Metall Tubular Bridge opened.....	1850
5 T	Covent Garden Theatre burnt.....	1856
6 W	<i>Ash Wednesday</i>	
7 T	Smith O'Brien pardoned.....	1854
8 F	Bernadotte died.....	1844
9 S	Rizzio assassinated.....	1566
10 S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent</i> (P of Wales married).....	1863
11 M	Baltic Fleet Reviewed.....	1854
12 T	Treaty between France, Britain and Turkey.....	1854
13 W	Gustavus IV dethroned.....	1809
14 T	Victor Emmanuel born.....	1820
15 F	Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans.....	1792
16 S	Prince Imperial (France), born.....	1859
17 S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick's Day</i>	
18 M	Princess Louise born.....	1848
19 T	French Army left for the East.....	1854
20 W	Sir Isaac Newton died.....	1727
21 T	Sir Ralph Abercrombie Killed.....	1801
22 F	Earl of Lancaster beheaded.....	1822
23 S	Duke of Parma assassinated.....	1854
24 S	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent</i>	
25 M	3,600 Chinese Rebels beheaded at Canton.....	1855
26 T	Duke of Cambridge born.....	1819
27 W	Slave Trade abolished by Parliament.....	1807
28 T	Raphael born.....	1483
29 F	Swedenborg died.....	1772
30 S	Allied Sovereigns enter Paris.....	1814
31 S	<i>4th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday</i>	

APRIL.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
April 4—New Moon.....	4 59 p.m.	
" 11—First Quarter.....	10 05 a.m.	
" 18—Full Moon.....	6 02 p.m.	
" 26—Last Quarter.....	8 56 p.m.	

1 M	Expedition to North Pole sailed.....	1818
2 T	Battle of Copenhagen.....	1801
3 W	Richmond taken by Grant.....	1845
4 T	British Fleet sailed for the Baltic.....	1854
5 F	Stow died.....	1605
6 S	Battle of Shiloh.....	1862
7 S	<i>5th Sunday in Lent</i> . Prince Leopold born.....	1883
8 M	Earl of Chatham died.....	1778
9 T	Lord Bacon died.....	1626
10 W	Great Chartist demonstration.....	1848
11 T	Bonaparte abdicated.....	1814
12 F	Gold discovered in Australia.....	1861
13 S	Catholic Emancipation passed.....	1829
14 S	<i>6th Sunday in Lent</i> . Lincoln assassinated.....	1865
15 M	Mutiny at Spithead.....	1800
16 T	Victory of Culloden.....	1746
17 W	Napoleon III visited England.....	1855
18 T	American Revolution.....	1776
19 F	<i>Good Friday</i>	
20 S	Emperor of France born.....	1808
21 S	<i>Easter Sunday</i>	
22 M	Odesa bombarded.....	1854
23 T	<i>St. George's Day</i> . Shakespeare died.....	1616
24 W	Brasil discovered.....	1500
25 T	Princess Alice born.....	1843
26 F	Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay.....	1770
27 S	Battle of York; U. C.....	1813
28 S	<i>Low Sunday</i>	
29 M	War with France declared.....	1803
30 T	Washington first President of the U. States.....	1799

May 4

" 10

" 16

" 24

1 W St.

2 T Can.

3 F Jan.

4 S Ser.

5 S 2nd

6 M Owe.

7 T Nap.

8 W Bat.

9 T Col.

10 F Batt.

11 S Muti.

12 S 3rd

13 M Ann.

14 T Vace.

15 W Dan.

16 T Batt.

17 F Talle.

18 S Legi.

19 S 4th S.

20 M Colu.

21 T Lafa.

22 W Sr Jo.

23 T Baror.

24 F Quee.

25 S Princ.

26 S Rogas.

27 M The V.

28 T Willi.

29 W Restor.

30 T Ascon.

31 F Mutin.

June 2—N

" 9—F

" 16—F

" 23—La

1 S Lord

2 S 1st af

3 M Harve

4 T Lord C

5 W Battle o

6 T Cavour

7 F Reform

8 S Seven

9 M Whitte

10 M First C

11 T King G

12 W Island

13 T Battle

14 F Battle

15 S Magna

16 S Trinit

17 M John V

18 T Battle

19 W Inigo J

20 T Corps

21 F Battle

22 S Trial of

23 S 1st af

24 M St. Joh

25 T Battle

26 W George

27 T Dr. Dod

28 F Queen

29 S St. Pete

30 S 2nd af

[1867.

CALENDAR.

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[1867

MAY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

h. m.

May 4—New Moon.....	2 36 a.m.
" 10—First Quarter.....	5 00 p.m.
" 18—Full Moon.....	8 48 a.m.
" 24—Last Quarter.....	0 16 p.m.

1 W	St. Philip's and St. James' Day.....	
2 T	Camden, the Historian, born.....	1651
3 W	Jamaica discovered.....	1495
4 T	Seringapatam taken.....	1799
5 F	2nd Sunday after Easter.....	
6 S	Oswego taken by the British.....	1814
7 T	Napoleon 1st made Consul.....	1802
8 W	Battle of Rio Grande.....	1846
9 T	Columbus sailed from Cadiz.....	1501
10 F	Battle of Spottsylvania.....	1863
11 S	Mutinyers reached Delhi.....	1857
12 S	3rd Sunday after Easter.....	
13 M	Anne Boleyn beheaded.....	1536
14 T	Vaccination first tried.....	1798
15 W	Daniel O'Connell died.....	1847
16 T	Battle of Albuera.....	1811
17 F	Talleyrand died.....	1838
18 S	Legion of Honor (French) established.....	1802
19 S	4th Sunday after Easter.....	
20 M	Columbus died.....	1506
21 T	Lafayette died.....	1834
22 W	Sir John Franklin sailed.....	1845
23 T	Baronet first created in England.....	1611
24 F	Queen's Birthday.....	
25 S	Princess Helena born.....	1846
26 S	Reformation Sunday.....	
27 M	The Venerable Bede died.....	735
28 T	William Pitt born.....	1759
29 W	Restoration of Charles II.....	1660
30 T	Ascension day.....	
31 F	Mutiny at Lucknow.....	1857

JUNE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

h. m.

June 2—New Moon.....	10 08 a.m.
" 9—First Quarter.....	1 38 a.m.
" 16—Full Moon.....	11 50 p.m.
" 23—Last Quarter.....	0 28 a.m.

1 S	Lord Howe's victory.....	1794
2 M	1st after Ascension.....	
3 M	Harvey, physician died.....	1658
4 T	Lord Chancellor Eldon born.....	1751
5 W	Battle of Stony Creek.....	1813
6 T	Cavour died.....	1861
7 F	Reform Bill passed.....	1832
8 S	Seven Bishops sent to the Tower.....	1688
9 S	Whit Sunday.....	
10 M	First Council of Nice called.....	312
11 T	King George I died.....	1727
12 W	Island of Malta taken.....	1798
13 T	Battle of Marengo.....	1800
14 F	Battle of Naseby.....	1645
15 S	Magna Charta signed.....	1215
16 S	Trinity.....	
17 M	John Wesley born.....	1703
18 T	Battle of Waterloo.....	1815
19 W	Infigo Jones died.....	1692
20 T	Corpus Christi. Queen Victoria as throne.....	1837
21 F	Battle of Vinegar Hill.....	1798
22 S	Trial of Queen Caroline commenced.....	1820
23 S	1st after Trinity.....	
24 M	St. John Baptist.....	
25 T	Battle of Bannockburn.....	1314
26 W	George IV died.....	1830
27 T	Dr. Dodd executed.....	1777
28 F	Queen Victoria crowned.....	1838
29 S	St. Peter.....	
30 S	2nd after Trinity.....	

JULY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

h. m.

July 1—New Moon.....	4 44 p.m.
" 8—First Quarter.....	0 07 p.m.
" 16—Full Moon.....	2 52 p.m.
" 24—Last Quarter.....	9 38 a.m.
" 30—New Moon.....	11 39 p.m.

1 M	Battle of the Boyne.....	1690
2 T	Sir Robert Peel killed.....	1850
3 W	Battle of Gettysburg.....	1863
4 T	Virginia discovered.....	1584
5 F	Battle of Sedgemoor.....	1685
6 S	Sir Thomas Moore beheaded.....	1535
7 S	3rd after Trinity.....	
8 M	Siege of Gibraltar.....	1779
9 T	Edmund Burke died.....	1797
10 W	London bridge burnt.....	1212
11 F	Duke and Duchess of Kent married.....	1818
12 F	Crimea evacuated.....	1856
13 S	Great riot in New York.....	1862
14 S	4th after Trinity.....	
15 M	Napoleon surrendered born.....	1815
16 T	Sir Joshua Reynolds born.....	1728
17 W	Charlotte Corday executed.....	1793
18 T	Battle of Vienna.....	1683
19 F	Battle of Halldown Hill.....	1338
20 S	Spanish Armada off the coast of England.....	1588
21 S	5th after Trinity.....	
22 M	Battle of Salamanca.....	1812
23 T	Upper and Lower Canada united.....	1840
24 W	Gibraltar taken by Rooke.....	1704
25 T	French revolution.....	1830
26 F	London cab strike.....	1883
27 S	Battle of Talavera.....	1809
28 S	6th after Trinity.....	
29 M	Mary Queen of Scots married Darnley.....	1565
30 T	Archdeacon Paley born.....	1748
31 W	St. Helena discovered.....	1602

AUGUST.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

h. m.

August 7—First Quarter.....	2 04 a.m.
" 15—Full Moon.....	5 24 a.m.
" 22—Last Quarter.....	4 18 p.m.
" 29—Full Moon.....	8 00 a.m.

1 T	Emancipation of slaves.....	1834
2 F	Reciprocity Treaty ratified.....	1854
3 S	Bank of England founded.....	1792
4 S	7th after Trinity.....	
5 M	James VI escaped Gorrie plot.....	1600
6 T	Prince Alfred born.....	1844
7 W	Louis Philippe pro. King of France.....	1830
8 T	Marshal Ney shot.....	1815
9 F	Ashburton Treaty concluded.....	1842
10 S	Greenwich Observatory founded.....	1675
11 S	8th after Trinity.....	
12 M	George IV born.....	1762
13 T	Queen Adelaide born.....	1792
14 W	First book printed.....	1457
15 T	Sir Walter Scott born.....	1771
16 F	Gas light first introduced.....	1807
17 S	Frederick the Great died.....	1786
18 S	9th after Trinity.....	
19 M	Royal George sunk.....	1782
20 T	Queen of Oude arrived in London.....	1856
21 W	William IV born.....	1765
22 T	Battle of Bosworth.....	1485
23 F	Peace Congress at Frankfurt.....	1850
24 S	First eruption of Mount Vesuvius.....	79
25 S	10th after Trinity.....	
26 M	Prince Albert born.....	1819
27 T	Julius Caesar landed in England B. C.....	53
28 W	Robespierre executed.....	1794
29 T	John the Baptist beheaded.....	
30 F	Louis Philippe died.....	1850
31 S	Bunyan died.....	1688

h. m.
4 34 a.m.
8 48 a.m.
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2 41 a.m.

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SEPTEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Sept'r.	5—First Quarter.....	6 27 p.m.
"	13—Full Moon.....	7 29 p.m.
"	20—Last Quarter.....	10 04 p.m.
"	27—New Moon.....	6 37 p.m.

1 S	11th after Trinity.....	1666
2 M	Great fire in London.....	1666
3 T	Silver Cromwell died.....	1659
4 W	Battle of Worcester.....	1651
5 T	First American Congress.....	1774
6 F	Varsaw taken.....	1831
7 S	Dr Johnson born.....	1709
8 S	13th after Trinity.....	1666
9 T	Forming of St Sebastian.....	1812
10 T	James IV of Scotland slain at Flodden.....	1513
11 W	Thomas the poet born.....	1700
12 W	George of Vienna raised.....	1653
13 T	General Wolfe killed.....	1759
14 F	Death of Wellington died.....	1852
15 F	14th after Trinity.....	1666
16 S	Annals of 1700; or died.....	1851
17 S	Birth of Antislavery.....	1852
18 M	King George I landed.....	1714
19 M	Battle of Poltava.....	1709
20 W	Battle of Chickamauga.....	1862
21 W	Battle of Preveza.....	1745
22 T	14th after Trinity.....	1666
23 T	Charles I deposed.....	1649
24 F	Bonnet introduced in British army.....	1800
25 F	Perkin died.....	1800
26 S	Clarkson died.....	1846
27 S	Battle of Eusebio.....	1610
28 M	Lucknow taken.....	1857
29 M	15th after Trinity.....	1666
30 M	George Whitehead died.....	1770

OCTOBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Oct'r.	5—First Quarter.....	1 13 p.m.
"	13—Full Moon.....	8 20 a.m.
"	20—Last Quarter.....	4 13 a.m.
"	27—New Moon.....	7 59 a.m.

1 T	Peace of Amiens.....	1801
2 W	Alfred Keppel died.....	1780
3 T	Battle of Warburg.....	1819
4 T	Belgian independence declared.....	1830
5 F	Turkey declared war against Russia.....	1853
6 S	16th after Trinity.....	1666
7 S	Eden's new Light-house completed.....	1759
8 M	Wellington crowned the Bidas.....	1813
9 M	Trenchard opened in St Sebastian.....	1854
10 W	Crawford's plot died.....	1827
11 W	Canova died.....	1822
12 T	America discovered by Columbus.....	1492
13 T	17th after Trinity. Brock killed.....	1812
14 F	Battle of Jena.....	1806
15 F	Curat executed.....	1815
16 S	English House of Parliament burned.....	1851
17 S	St Philip Sydney killed.....	1622
18 M	Dean Swift died.....	1745
19 M	Battle of Leipzig.....	1813
20 W	18th after Trinity.....	1666
21 W	Battle of Trafalgar.....	1805
22 T	Voskov taken by Russians.....	1812
23 T	Irish rebellion.....	1841
24 F	Editor of Nantes revoked.....	1850
25 F	Battle of Inkermann.....	1854
26 S	Cholera first appeared in England.....	1817
27 S	19th after Trinity.....	1666
28 M	St Simon and Jude.....	1857
29 M	Cavalry died.....	1850
30 W	Earl Dundonald died.....	1850
31 T	Luther's Reform commenced.....	1517

NOVEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Nov'r.	4—First Quarter.....	8 23 a.m.
"	11—Full Moon.....	8 03 p.m.
"	18—Last Quarter.....	0 01 p.m.
"	25—New Moon.....	0 07 a.m.

1 F	All Saints.....	1570
2 S	All Souls.....	1570
3 S	20th after Trinity.....	1666
4 T	Russians defeated at Olenitz.....	1853
5 T	Battle of Inkermann.....	1854
6 W	Gustavus Adolphus killed.....	1632
7 T	Sikhs defeated at Mooltan.....	1848
8 F	Milton died.....	1674
9 S	Prince of Wales born.....	1841
10 S	21st after Trinity.....	1666
11 M	Battle of Camperdown.....	1797
12 M	Montreal taken.....	1837
13 W	Battle of Sherburne.....	1854
14 W	Battle of Smolensk.....	1812
15 T	Earl of Chatham born.....	1708
16 T	National Volunteer Association Established.....	1859
17 F	22nd after Trinity.....	1666
18 S	Funeral of Duke of Wellington.....	1852
19 S	Napoleon I crowned.....	1804
20 M	Chatterton born.....	1769
21 W	Princess Royal born.....	1840
22 T	Battle of Breslau.....	1757
23 T	J. B. Knox died.....	1819
24 F	23d after Trinity.....	1666
25 F	Havelock died.....	1857
26 S	William, capitulated at Kara.....	1855
27 S	Princess Mar. of Cambridge born.....	1843
28 M	Washington Irving died.....	1859
29 M	Wolsey died.....	1530
30 S	Russ a Massacre at Sinope.....	1853

DECEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		h. m.
Dec'r.	4—First Quarter.....	5 16 a.m.
"	11—Full Moon.....	7 05 a.m.
"	17—Last Quarter.....	10 30 p.m.
"	25—New Moon.....	6 35 p.m.

1 S	1st in Advent.....	1547
2 S	Herman Cortes died.....	1505
3 T	Battle of Hubertinden.....	1643
4 T	Cardinal Richelieu died.....	1649
5 F	Columbus discovered Hayti.....	1492
6 S	Insurrection in Canada.....	1837
7 S	Rebels defeated at Toronto.....	1837
8 M	2nd in Advent.....	1547
9 M	Gustavus Adolphus born.....	1594
10 W	Charles the Twelfth killed.....	1704
11 W	Louis Napoleon elected President.....	1848
12 T	New Zealand discovered.....	1642
13 T	Battle of Fredericksburgh.....	1862
14 F	Prince Consort died.....	1861
15 F	3rd in Advent.....	1547
16 S	George Whitehead born.....	1714
17 S	First Lower Canadian Parliament.....	1792
18 M	General Bolivar died.....	1830
19 M	Tycho Brahe born.....	1546
20 W	Napoleon proclaimed President.....	1848
21 W	Battle of Teresopolis.....	1845
22 T	4th in Advent.....	1547
23 T	Henry Duke of Guise assassinated.....	1588
24 F	Treaty of Ghent.....	1814
25 F	Christmas.....	1547
26 S	St. Stephens.....	1547
27 S	St. John the Evangelist.....	1547
28 M	Innocent.....	1547
29 M	1st after Christmas.....	1547
30 M	The Pretender died.....	1715
31 T	Battle of Stone River.....	1862

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THE SUN—THE ZODIAC—THE YEAR.

THE SUN regulates the beginning, duration and ending of the year. There is nothing in the Heavens to mark the beginning or ending of any season—the beginning or ending of the year, for instance. A year is a division of time which has been observed from early ages. The length of the year in early ages was unknown, and many attempts were made to discover its true length; and in fact it required all the learning of astronomers for many centuries to determine the length of the year; and till this was determined, no accurate rules could be laid down for the measurement of time.

Early observers noted the path of the Sun, and remarked that it took a certain number of days in his journey from being in one particular position in the Heavens till it returned to the same; or nearly the same, position again. An imaginary circle was traced out as the Sun's path, and it was observed that it passed many clusters, or particular groups of stars, twelve of which were particularly noticed, and the outline of some objects having reference to the state of the Earth—the labor of the husbandman, hunting, &c.—at the particular time of the Sun's passing through them, was drawn so as to include each group. The circle thus traced out was called the Zodiac, because the greater number of the divisions, or clusters, or constellations into which it was divided were those of animals; it was also called the animal's circle, and the twelve constellations are called the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and to each of these signs is affixed a character. It is now uncertain who invented the Zodiac; but there are reasons for supposing that it may have originated with the Assyrians. The signs are represented by the goat, Capricornus; the water-bearer, Aquarius; the fisher, Pisces; the ram, Aries; the bull, Taurus; the twins, Gemini; the crab, Cancer; the lion, Leo; the virgin, Virgo; the balance, Libra; the scorpion, Scorpio; and the archer, Sagittarius. At the beginning of the year the Sun appears to be travelling in Capricornus, from whence it passes into Aquarius, and thence into the other, each sign corresponding to one of the months. The year is thus divided into twelve parts, and these are again grouped into four periods, namely: Spring, from the time of the Sun entering the sign Aries, when the days and nights are equal all over the world, passing through Taurus and Gemini. Summer includes Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, and reckons from June 21st, which is the Summer solstice—solstice from sol, the Sun, and sto, to stand—the Sun appearing to stand still at the time of the solstice, and the days to be nearly the same length for a few days before and after. Autumn includes Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius; and Winter includes the time the Sun is in Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces, and includes the period of three months from the 21st of December, the day of the Winter solstice.

The year is therefore the duration of time during which the Sun passes through the twelve degrees of the Zodiac. The time is now known to be 365 days, 6 hours and 49 minutes, nearly. The ordinary year is considered to consist of 365 days; it is therefore too short by nearly six hours; and if every year was considered 365 days, it would lead to great confusion; for instance, in process of time, the vernal equinox would happen upon every day of the civil year. Now, four times 6 hours is 24 hours, and therefore to keep the year nearly right, every fourth year has one day added to it, or, it has 366 days. This year is called Bisextile, or leap year, and makes up the loss, but does not correct the year exactly; six hours every year is too much by 11 minutes, so, in every four years the excess amounts to 44 minutes, or to a whole day in 180 years. We are indebted to Julius Cæsar for this arrangement, and consequently this year is called the Julian year. This additional day every four years is called an intercalary day. It was formerly ordered to be added on the 24th of February, which was the sixth day (sextile) before the calendar, or 1st day of March. The 24th day was counted twice (bis) and thus we have the origin of bisextile. It is now always added to the month of February, which month in leap year contains 29 days. This mode of reckoning continued for 1292 years, to the year 1583, and the year began ten days later than it ought to have done; consequently the seasons were wrong with respect to the months, and the equinoxes and solstices happened ten days before their respective days. The vernal equinox, for instance, on March 10. Very great inconvenience followed. It affected the times fixed for Easter and other moveable feasts, and very many were the attempts to make it right. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII gave an order that after the 4th of October, ten days should be omitted, so that the day following the 4th of October was called the 15th. By this means the then error of which, in the interval between the years 325 and 1583, represented very nearly the accumulation of errors arising

from the excess of the Julian correction of six hours, was rectified. In order to correct the calendar for future years it was arranged that at certain periods the intercalary day of the Julian correction should be omitted. Thus the years 1700, 1800, 1900 are, according to the Julian correction of the calendar leap years, being divisible by four, but in these years the intercalary day is to be omitted; they are to be common years. The year 2000 is to be leap year, with 366 days; 2100, 2200, 2300 are not to be leap years, and so on for succeeding centuries. This mode of keeping the calendar nearly correct is very simple. It corrects the inaccuracy arising from the Julian correction by omitting the intercalary days in the space of 400 years. It is interesting to ascertain the error yet remaining. It amounts to 2h. 16m. 15s. nearly in 400 years, or one day in 4287 years. It is not worth while to make any further arrangement to correct this, as neglecting it the error will be less than one day till the year 5819. In honor of Pope Gregory this form is sometimes called the Gregorian year. It was at once adopted in all Catholic countries, but in England the change was not introduced till the year 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days, and an Act of Parliament was passed that eleven days should be omitted in the month of September. In 1752, on September 2nd, the Julian method ceased, and the next day instead of being called the 3rd was called the 14th, and at the same time the 1st of January was declared to be the 1st day of the year. Russia still retains the Julian method, and since the eleven days were omitted the Sun has gained another day, so that there are now twelve days difference between Russian dates and our own, or between the old and new styles.

THE MOON—HER PHASES—LUNAR MONTH—LUNAR YEAR.

THE MOON like the planets, is an opaque body, shining by the light she receives from the Sun; if she shone by her own light she would always appear full. Her average distance from the Earth is about 239,000 miles; and this would be her constant distance if she moved in a circle; but, in consequence of her orbit or revolution being elliptical, she is at times 13,000 miles nearer, when she is in perigee, and 13,000 miles further, when she is said to be in apogee. In consequence of this revolution round the earth she is at times in a straight line joining the Sun and the Earth and between these bodies. In this position she is said to be in conjunction with the Sun, and as her dark side is towards the Earth we cannot see her, and it is new moon. When in her path round the Earth she is removed a little from the line joining the Earth and Sun, we see a very small portion of her illuminated surface, as a streak of light, in the shape of a beautiful crescent. As she advances in her course round the Earth this crescent momentarily increases till she completes one-fourth part of her revolution. Then we can see one half of her illuminated surface, but half is still hidden from us. At this stage of the Moon's course she is said to be entering her First Quarter. As she still further advances around the Earth, the bright part increases till, when she has completed one half of her course, and when she is in the line joining the Sun and the Earth continued beyond the Earth, we see the whole of her surface enlightened, and it is Full Moon; the Second Quarter. In this position the Earth is situated between the Moon and the Sun, and she is said to be in opposition to the Sun. After this she removes from the line joining the Earth and the Sun, and we see less and less of her enlightened side till, on completion of three-fourths of her revolution, we see her again as a Half-Moon. This is the Third Quarter; constantly then the angle between the lines joining the Earth and the Moon, and the Earth and the Sun decreases, and less of her bright surface is seen and more of her dark surface is presented to us, till again the whole is dark, when there is no angle between the line joining the Earth and the Moon, and it is New Moon again. The length of time in which the Moon passes through the Signs of the Zodiac is about 27d. 8h; but between one New Moon and another, or between one conjunction of the Sun and Moon and another is a little more than 29½ days—forming a lunar month. The Moon is much smaller than the Earth. It would require fifty globes the size of the Moon to make one of the same magnitude as the Earth. Passing through the whole Zodiac in her monthly course, she approaches and passes remarkable stars and planets, by which means these stars and planets may become generally known. Some nations still make the year to consist of twelve lunations. This is called the lunar year; it contains 354 days, and is, consequently, shorter than the solar year by eleven days. This method was adopted by the Jews at a very early period. The Jewish year is, in fact, a lunar solar year. The months are lunar, being founded on the lunar cycle of nineteen years; every nineteenth year

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therefore, which are termed embolismic and common thirty days. The modern Jews to the other intercalary will consist at that period the Full Moon of the period the Full Moon of the month.

In embolismic days, the arrangement of the last day of that a holiday month, and holiday, and the Moon. These months of this year by lunar in six years of

I.—MERCURY
Evening Star
hen Morning
II.—VENUS
III.—MARS
rest of the year
IV.—JUPITER
V.—SATURN
Evening Star.
VI.—URANUS
VII.—NEPTUNE
Evening Star

January — 23c
February — 22c
March — 30c
April — 40c
May — 51c
June — 61c
July — 66c
August — 66c
Sept'r — 67c
October — 45c
Nov'r — 36c
Dec'r — 33c

These averages are fairly correct. The derived equivalent

therefore, they come to the same date in the solar year. The lunar cycle contains 235 lunations, which are divided into twelve years of twelve months and seven of thirteen months; the latter are termed embolismic, that is, intercalated. The Jewish year is of three kinds—perfect, imperfect, and common. The perfect year has 365 days, and is when the Months Hesvan and Kislev have each thirty days. The imperfect year has 363 days, when the months Hesvan and Kislev have only 29 days. The common year has 364 days, when the month Hesvan has 29 and Kislev 30 days. The modern Jews have an additional month in each seven years out of every nineteen, and add nothing to the other years. The year with this month is called embolismic. It is formed by introducing an intercalary month following Adar, or second Adar, and is called Veadar. The embolismic year will consist of 385, or 384, or 383 days, according to the above. The month Veadar is introduced at that period of the year for the purpose of keeping Passover in its proper season, which is the Full Moon of the Vernal Equinox, or after the Sun has entered Aries; it is indifferent at what period the Full Moon happens; but it must be kept whilst the Sun is in the sign Aries. The Jewish months are:—

Tisri, which has.....	30 days.
Hesvan, ".....	29 or 30 "
Kislev, ".....	29 or 30 "
Tebet, ".....	29 "
Lebah, ".....	30 "
Adar, ".....	29 "

Nisan, which has.....	30 days.
Iyar, ".....	29 "
Sivan, ".....	30 "
Tamuz, ".....	29 "
Ab, ".....	30 "
Elul, ".....	29 "

In embolismic years Adar has 30 and the month Veadar 29 days. As a lunation is about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, the arrangement of 29 and 30 days alternately is very good. When a month has 30 days, the last day of that month and the following day are both kept as New Moons, on the principle that a holiday cannot be kept part of a day, the 30th being being half in the preceding lunar month, and half in the following month or day of New Moon. The whole day is made a holiday, and the following, as a matter of course, from its being the first whole day of the New Moon. These arrangements are very ancient. The ancient Egyptian year consisted of twelve months of thirty days, with five intercalary days at the end. The ancient Greeks calculated their year by lunar periods of twelve months, of 29 and 30 days alternately, with an intercalary month in six years out of the nineteen of which the lunar cycle consisted.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

- I.—MERCURY will be Evening Star till February 6th; then Morning Star to March 15th; then Evening Star to June 2nd; then Morning Star to July 25th; then Evening Star to September 16th; then Morning Star to November 12th.
- II.—VENUS will be morning Star till October 5th; then Evening Star the rest of the year.
- III.—MARS will be Morning Star from the 1st of January to the 12th; then Evening Star the rest of the year.
- IV.—JUPITER will be Evening Star to February 8th; then Morning Star to August 26th.
- V.—SATURN will be Morning Star till May 10th; then Morning Star to November 15th; then Evening Star.
- VI.—URANUS will be Evening Star till June 31st; then Morning Star the rest of the year.
- VII.—NEPTUNE will be Evening Star till the 4th of April; Morning Star till October 5th; then Evening Star the rest of the year.

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE, &c.

January —23°.	Average depth of rain fell.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
February —22°.	".....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
March —30°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
April —40°.	".....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
May —51°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
June —61°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
July —66°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
August —66°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
September —67°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
October —45°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
November —36°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
December —28°.	".....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

These averages are taken from observations carried over a period of 24 years, and are proximately correct. In these calculations the fall of snow is included; 10 inches of snow being considered equivalent to one inch of rain.

Let reason guide you at all times, even in the most unimportant things.—*Pythagoras.*

It is better to be poor and not have been wanting in discretion, than to attain the summit of our wishes by a loose conduct.—*Diogenes.*

Example works more than precept; for words without practice are but counsels without effect.—*Palmer.*

Be discreet in your discourse, but much more in your actions; the first evaporates, the latter endures for ever.—*Phocylides.*

PHILOSOPHY IN A NUT SHELL.

Apes remain Apes though you clothe them in velvet.
A single penny fairly got, is worth a 1000 that are not.
A fence between makes love keen.
A well-fed man does not believe in hunger.
A wise man does at first what a fool does at last,
A foolish woman is known by her flattery.
A friend is known in time of need.
A tree often transplants; is never loaded with fruit.
A bad workman never finds a good tool.
As you would have a daughter so choose a wife.

Better a slip of the foot than of the tongue.
Bad is the sack that will not bear patching.
Beauty and folly are often companions.
Better have an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow.
Better so to bed supperless than run into debt.
Buyers want a hundred eyes—sellers one.
Be silent or say something better than silence.
Beauty without virtue is like a rose without scent.
Before you make a friend cast a peck of salt with him.
Blame a friend's faults but don't notice them.
Better twice remembered than once forgotten.
Better suffer for the truth than prosper for falsehood.

Conscience makes cowards of us all.
Could a man foresee events he would never be poor.
Conscience is as good as a thousand witnesses.
Christmas day comes once a year.
Contentment is the true Philosopher's Stone.

Disputing and borrowing cause grief and sorrowing.
Dogs that bark much are never good for hunting.
Drop by drop wears away the stone.
Do not tell your secrets behind a wall or hedge.
Dung is no saint; but where it falls it works miracles.
Do what I say well, and not what I do ill.
Do what you ought, come what may.

Example is better than precept.
Every one feels his own burden.
Enjoy your little whilst the fool is seeking more.
Every man's friend is every man's fool.
Eggs and oaths are easily broken.
Every one should swop before his own door.
Even the Lion must defend himself against the flies.
Even the best hack stumbles once.
Every one stretch a his leg according to his coverlet.

Fools build houses, wise men buy them.
Fools ask what's o'clock, wise men know their time.
Fortune can only take from us what she gives us.
Fair flowers do not remain long by the way-side.
Fire in the heart sends smoke into the head.

God helps those who help themselves.
God does not smite with both hands.
Good words and bad acts deceive both wise and simple.

He that despises the little is not worthy of the great.
He who slanders his neighbor makes a rod for himself.
He pulls at a long rope who desires another's death.
He who builds by the roadside has many surveyors.
He who has two masters to serve must be false to one.
High houses are generally empty in the top story.
He who has a bad tongue should have good lips.

It is a great art to laugh at your own misfortune.
If you would make a thief honest, trust him.
It is only good bargain that ruin.
In the mirror we see our form, in wine our heart.
It is the bait that lures, not the fisherman or rod.

It is easy to preach fasting with a full belly.
It is well to fly low on account of the branches.
Ill luck comes by pounds and goes away by ounces.
It's a very proud horse that will not carry his oats.
I stubborn and you stubborn, who is to carry the load.

Kisses are the messengers of love.
Locks and keys are not made for honest fingers.
Let us have dollars and we shall have friends.
Love rules his kingdom without a sword.

Money is a good servant but a bad master.
Measure three times and cut once.
Man carries an enemy in his own bosom.
Man proposes and God disposes.
Many kiss hands they would fain see chopped off.

No one ever became poor through giving alms.
Never give the skin when you can pay with the wool.
No one like's justice brought home to his own door.
Nothing falls into the mouth of a sleeping fox.
No one is so liberal as he who has nothing to give.
Nobility of soul is better than that of birth.

Old friends and old warp should not be cast off.
One beats the bush, another catches the bird.
One foot always finds a greater fool to admire him.
On a fool's beard the barber learns to shave.
Our neighbor's children are always the worst.
One takes this is better than two thou shalt have.
One hand washes the other, and both wash the face.

Promises make debts, and debts make promises.
Pitchers that go off to the well are broken at last.
Poverty does not destroy virtue nor wealth bestow it.
Pride went out on horseback and returned on foot.
Promising is not giving, but serves to content fools.

Revenge converts a little right into a great wrong.
Riches cause arrogance; poverty meekness.
Revenge a hundred years old has still its milk teeth.

Satan tempts all, but the idle tempt the Devil.
Speaking comes by nature, silence by understanding.
See a pin, let it lie, you'll want a pin before you die.
See and say nothing if you would live in peace.
Soon gained is soon squandered.
Spit not in the well; you may have to drink the water.
Saying is one thing doing is another.

The blunders of Doctors are covered by the earth.
To the jaundiced all things seem yellow.
The rich man has more relations than he knows.
The gossip quarrel and tell each other truths.
Truth may be suppressed but not strangled.
Through being too knowing the Fox lost his tail.
The tongue of a bad friend cuts more than a knife.
The sheep that is too tame is sucked by many lambs.
Think much, say little, write less.
The beard does not make the philosopher.
To be content, let twelve pennies pass for a shilling.

Without bread and wine even love will pine.
When a man is down everybody runs over him.
Who would have many friends let him test but few.
Who the daughter would win, with ma must begin.
When law lacks, honor should eke it out.
What the eyes see not, the heart does not.
Wash a dog, comb a dog still a dog remains a dog.
Willows are weak, yet serve to bind bigger wood.
Young people must be taught, old ones honored.

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POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

LETTER RATES.

Letters posted in Canada addressed to any place within the Province pass, if prepaid, for 5 cents per oz., but if posted unpaid such letters are charged 7 cents per oz.

On Letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the rate is 5 cents per oz., with optional prepayment.

The rate on Letters to the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet,

Not exceeding 1 oz.,..... 12½ cents.
Exceeding 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 25 "
Exceeding 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz., 50 "
and so on increasing two rates of postage for each additional ounce.

And by Cunard Packet, 17 cents per oz., &c.

Letters for the United Kingdom must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fine of 6d sterling on delivery.

Letters for British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea and Foreign Countries, via England must be prepaid.

The rate on letters for the United States, is 10 cents per oz.
" to Cuba, 20 cents per oz.

There is a further charge on delivery of letters addressed to British Columbia.

Letters..... 10 cents per oz.
Newspapers..... 2 cents each.

MAILS FOR CANADA FROM ENGLAND.

Two Ocean Steamers carrying mails for Canada leave Liverpool in each week, viz: A Canadian Packet on every Thursday, *et*a Derry on Friday, sailing to Quebec in summer and Portland in winter, by which the Postage rate is 6d sterling per ½ oz.; and a Cunard Packet every Saturday, *et*a Cork on Sunday, bringing mails for Canada, alternately to Boston and New York, by which the Postage rate to Canada is 9d sterling per ½ oz.

The British Post Office forward letters to Canada by the first packet sailing after the letter is posted, unless the letters bear a special direction—"By Canadian Packet" or by "British Packet"—and in that case they are kept over for the packet designated. "By Canadian Mail" is not a distinctive subscription, for any mail for Canada is a "Canadian Mail," by whatever packet forwarded.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value, should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Post Master a Certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration, in addition to the Postage, is as follows, viz:

On Letters to any other place in Canada or British North America..... 2 cents.
On Letters for the United States..... 5 "
On Letters for the United Kingdom..... 12½ "
On Letters for British Colonies or Possessions, sent *et*a England..... 25 "

On Letters for France and other Foreign Countries, *et*a France an amount equal to the postage rate.

Both the postage charge and registration fee must in all cases be prepaid.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a Registered letter can be traced when an Unregistered letter cannot, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven. A Registered letter is thus secured against many of the casualties which from incorrect address, forgetfulness of the receiver, or other error, may affect an Unregistered letter.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to any place within the Province, 25 cents per lb. (with 8 cents additional if Registered.)

One cent per oz., payable in advance by Postage stamp, is the rate on Printed Circulars (Printed Circulars, if sent in envelopes, whether sealed or unsealed, are liable to letter postage), Prices Current, Hand Bills and other Printed Matter of a like character, and on Books bound or unbound, when posted at a Canadian Post Office addressed to any place in Canada, British North America generally, or the United States.

The postage upon Prices Current addressed to the United Kingdom is two cents each, which must be prepaid by postage stamps, or they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be returned to the senders.

BOOK POST RATES BETWEEN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, AND GERMAN STATES.

COUNTRY.	Not excdg 2 oz.	2 oz. to 4 oz.	4 oz. to 8 oz.	8 oz. to 1 lb.	1 lb. to 1½ lb.	1½ lb. to 2 lb.
Great Britain	cts —	cts 7	cts 12½	cts 25	cts 37½	cts 50
France.....	6	10	20	40	60	80
Italy.....	6	13	25	38	50	62
German States	6	13	25	50	75	100

These rates must invariably be prepaid on transmission from Canada. Photographs, provided they are not upon glass or in cases containing glass, may be forwarded to Great Britain, &c., at the Book rate of postage. Book Packets addressed to the United Kingdom may be registered on payment of the ordinary registration fee, viz., 12½ cents in addition to the postage.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Newspapers published in Canada may be sent by Post from the office of publication, addressed to any place in Canada, at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance by either the publisher at the post office where the papers are posted, or by the subscriber at the delivering post office:

For a paper published 6 times a week, 40c per quarter.
" " " 3 " " 30 "
" " " 1 " " 18 "
" " " 1 " " 64 "

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either publisher or subscriber, such papers are charged one cent each on delivery.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian Newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada, must be prepaid one cent each, by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded, except only British Newspapers distributed to regular subscribers by Canadian Booksellers or News Agent, such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails.

NEWSPAPERS BY MAIL FROM ENGLAND OR UNITED STATES.

Newspapers received from England by the Canadian Packet Mails are delivered free.

Newspapers from England by the Cunard Packet Mails are charged 2 cents each on delivery. [This is the American transit charge].

United States Newspapers, brought by mail into Canada, are charged one cent each on delivery.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all Periodicals, other than Newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, and such as are exempted from postage by Statute, will henceforth be one cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contain one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate.

On periodicals posted from the office of publication or by News Agents or Booksellers, to regular subscribers within the Province, this rate may remain to be collected on delivery, and must in such cases be marked upon the package and charged in the letter bills, but when mailed to go out of the Province such Periodical matter must be prepaid by postage stamp. British and United States Periodicals may be posted in Canada by News Agents and Booksellers to regular subscribers in the Province under this regulation.

Transient Periodical matter posted in Canada must in all cases be prepaid by postage stamp.

The above rate will be payable on delivery on all Periodical matter received from the United States except that Canadian Editors may receive Exchange Periodicals from the United States free of Canadian postage.

Periodicals, printed and published in Canada, may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian Packet, on prepayment by postage stamp of two cents each number.

This rate will be applicable to all classes of Canadian Periodicals posted as above for the United Kingdom, the exceptions to which certain classes of Canadian Periodicals are entitled, extending to such numbers only, as are addressed from the office of publication to places within the Province.

POSTAGE RATES ON MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and setons, or grafts, may be posted in Canada for delivery within the Province, or to an address within the United States on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of one cent per ounce; and when received from the United States addressed to any place in Canada, such package may be delivered on payment, by the person addressed of a like rate.

The limit of weight for such packages will be one pound. No communication, whether written or printed, must be enclosed in them; and they must be so put up as to be easy of examination, for the purpose of verifying the alleged contents. If put up in bags, the bags must be simply tied at the neck, so as to admit of inspection; and in case of such packages mailed in Canada, the nature of the contents, such as "seeds," "roots," &c., as the case may be, must be marked on the package by the sender, as a statement of the claim to pass at the reduced rate hereby made applicable to such matter.

Books, manuscript, and printers' proof-sheets (whether corrected or not), maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass, and sheet music (whether printed or written), may pass in covers open at the ends or sides, and provided that no letter, or other communication intended to serve the purpose of a letter, be enclosed therein, on prepayment, when posted in Canada, by postage stamp of the ordinary printed matter rate of one cent per ounce; or upon payment of that rate on delivery of such matter when received in the mails from the United States.

POSTAGE OF BOOKS, PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

Patterns of merchandise, and samples, may be forwarded between Canada and the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the German States, by the Canadian Packet mails, at book post rates, and subject to the following conditions:

The patterns or samples must not be of any intrinsic value; and this rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; nor must the quantity of any material or article sent as a pattern or sample be so great that it could have on this ground an intrinsic value.

The patterns, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and such like, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, simply tied at the neck; but bags closed against inspection, although transparent, must not be used for the purpose.

There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, the manufacturer's or trade mark and number, and price of the article.

Any infringement of the above regulations will render the packet liable to be treated and charged as a letter.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, will apply to patterns and samples, and any packages transgressing this rule are to be sent to the Postmaster General.

No prints or printed matter will be allowed to pass by book post between the United Kingdom and Canada, unless printed on paper, parchment or vellum.

MONEY ORDERS ON CANADA.

All the Money Order Post Offices in Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:

On orders up to	\$10.....	5 cents.
Over \$10 and up to	20.....	10 "
" 20 "	40.....	20 "
" 40 "	60.....	30 "
" 60 "	80.....	40 "
" 80 "	100.....	50 "

MONEY ORDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Canadian Money Order Offices also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:

On an Order up to	£2.....	\$00 25
" over £2 and up to	£5.....	00 50
" over £5 "	£7.....	00 75
" over £7 "	£10.....	1 00

MONEY ORDERS ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The Canadian Money Order Offices draw also upon all Money Order Offices in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The Orders like those of the United Kingdom, are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £10 sterling. The terms are:

For Orders up to	£5.....	25 cents.
" over £5 and up to	£10.....	50 cents.

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with Lists of all the Money Order Offices in Canada, the United Kingdom, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power, in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending Remitters may desire.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps are provided for sale of the respective values of 1 cent for Newspapers; 2 cents for Printed Current and Periodicals for the United Kingdom; 5 cents for ordinary Provincial Letters; 10 cents for the United States rate; 12 cents for Canadian Packet, and 17 cents for Cunard Packet.

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Letter Envelopes provided, impressed with medallion stamp, equivalent to the prepayment of postage to the amount of 5 cents and 10 cents respectively.

The 5 cent envelopes will be sold to the public at the rate of \$3.50 per hundred, or 66 cents per dozen. The price of a single envelope is 6 cents.

The 10 cent envelopes will be sold at the rate of \$10.50 per hundred, or \$1.39 per dozen. Single envelopes 11 cents.

PENAL CLAUSES.

The Post Office Act contains the following penal clauses:

To inclose a letter or letters, or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter, in a Parcel posted, for the Parcel Post, shall be a misdemeanor.

To inclose a letter or any writing, or to make any written marks to serve the purpose of a letter, or to inclose any other thing in a newspaper posted to pass as a newspaper, at the rate of postage applicable to newspapers, (except in the case of accounts and receipts of newspaper publishers, which are permitted to pass folded within the newspapers sent by them to their subscriber), shall be a misdemeanor.

By an Act passed during the last session of Parliament the following regulations will be enforced:

Defaced stamps must not be used upon any mailable matter, upon penalty of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars. The Postmaster General has authority to detain any matter bearing such stamps or to forward it subject to double the postage tariff to which it would be liable if sent unpaid. Parties are liable to the same penalty for sending written letters or matter in parcels of Samples or Patterns, or in newspapers. Newspaper proprietors are permitted to send accounts or receipts in newspapers. The Postmaster General may grant licenses to others than Postmasters to sell stamps to the public. The penalty for selling without such license is not to exceed forty dollars for each offence. These penalties shall be recoverable before any one Justice of the Peace in a summary manner. The Governor in Council is empowered to provide for the transmission of samples of merchandise, and goods for sale, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and grafts, on such terms and conditions as are set forth in regulations. Any persons wilfully injuring, detaining or delaying such samples, may be indicted for misdemeanor and punished in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Act.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

At the last session of the Provincial Parliament an Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada was passed. It is quite obvious that the whole Act cannot be transcribed within the limits of these pages; all that can be done is to give a few of the most important provisions of the Act, and these must be given in the briefest possible manner. The Act itself must be referred to for full details of all the alterations in the law and the new provisions. Clause 9 provides that new Police Villages may be erected by the County Council upon the petition of any of the inhabitants of such Villages. Clause 10 provides that County Councils may incorporate new Villages and name the places for first elections, and appoint returning officers, when the populations of such Villages number seven hundred and fifty inhabitants; but the Councils must be constituted, in every case, by not less than one hundred resident freeholders and householders, one half of whom, at least, must be freeholders. The limits of incorporated Towns or Villages having a less population than one thousand must be confined within areas of five hundred acres of land. Towns and Villages may add to their limits in the proportion of two hundred acres of land to every one thousand inhabitants. Clause 14 empowers the Councils of Towns or Villages to take a Census, at any time, under authority of a By-law. Clause 15 provides that Towns which contain less than one thousand inhabitants may be erected into Cities; and Villages which contain over three thousand may be erected into Towns, according to the form prescribed. Clause 17 empowers the Governor to divide any new Town or City into Wards—no Town to have less than five Wards, and no Ward less than five hundred inhabitants. Clause 19 provides that a new division of Wards may be made in any City or Town by a two-thirds vote of the Council, providing that the resolution be passed before the fifteenth day of July in any year. Clause 20 provides that there shall be no outer Wards of Cities. Clauses 21 to 25 provide for the continuance of the By-Laws, debts, and Councils, and Officers, during the changes before recited.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Clause 26 enacts that the Council of every County shall consist of the Reeve and Deputy Reeves of the Townships and Villages within the County—a Reeve or Deputy Reeve to be chosen Warden: That the Council of every City shall consist of three Aldermen for every ward, one of whom shall be elected Mayor: That the Council of every Town shall consist of the Mayor and

of two Councillors for every Ward: That the Council of every Incorporated Village shall consist of one Reeve and four Councillors, and in case the population shall consist of five hundred resident qualified electors, then a Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and three Councillors, and for every additional five hundred such electors, an additional Reeve instead of Councillor; and the same provision applies to Townships. Clause 28 provides that the Trustees of every Police Village shall be three in number, one of whom shall be the Inspecting Trustee.

QUALIFICATION OF MAYORS, ALDERMEN, REEVES, DEPUTY REEVES, COUNCILLORS, AND POLICE TRUSTEES.

Clause 70 requires the following qualifications:

In Townships—Freehold to four hundred dollars, or leasehold to eight hundred dollars. In Police Villages—Freehold or leasehold to four hundred dollars. In Incorporated Villages—Freehold to six hundred dollars or leasehold to twelve hundred dollars. In Towns—Freehold to eight hundred dollars, or leasehold to sixteen hundred dollars. And in Cities—Freehold to four thousand dollars, or leasehold to eight thousand dollars. The term "Leasehold" is not to include a tenancy of less than a year or from year to year. The qualification of all persons may be of an estate either legal or equitable but must be in their *bona fide* possession at the time of election and rated in their own names on the last revised Assessment Roll. The disqualified persons are: Judges of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction, Gaolers, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, County Attorneys, High Bailiffs, or Chief Constables, Assessors, Collectors, Treasurers, Chamberlains, Clerks of Municipalities, Bailiffs of Division Courts, Sheriffs Officers, Persons not having paid all taxes due by them. Inn or Saloon keepers, and persons having by themselves or partners, interest in any contracts with or on behalf of the Corporation. The exemptions are: All persons over sixty years of age; Members and officers of the Legislative Council or Assembly, persons in the Civil Service; Judges not disqualified; Coroners, persons in Priest's Orders, Clergymen, and Ministers, Members of the Law Society of Upper Canada; Attorneys and Solicitors in actual practice, Officers of Courts of Justice, Members of the Medical Profession, Professors, Masters, Teachers, and other members of Universities, Colleges or Schools and Millers, and all Firemen of authorised Fire Companies.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

In Townships—All male freeholders, resident or non-resident, and all male householders who have been resident in any municipality for one month previous to an election, may vote therein; providing they be naturalized subjects of Her Majesty and of the full age of twenty-one years, and rated on the last revised assessment roll for real property held in their own rights or that of their wives as proprietors or tenants. Such rating must be considered absolute and final.

The rating must be of the following actual values, freehold, leasehold, or partly each: In Cities, six hundred dollars; in Towns, four hundred dollars; in Incorporated Villages, three hundred dollars; in Townships, one hundred dollars; in Police Villages, one hundred dollars. In Towns and Cities, every elector may vote in each ward in which he has been rated sufficiently. In Townships and Incorporated Villages, divided into electoral divisions, no elector may vote in more than one place. Landlords and tenants may each vote upon the same property, if rated sufficiently.

The qualifications are the same as the above, except in Townships, where it is two hundred dollars, instead of one hundred.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Meetings of electors are to be held on the last Monday but one in each year for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Reeve, and Deputy Reeve; the Town Clerks to preside at such meeting with the powers of Returning Officers. The elections are to take place on the first Monday in January, unless candidates have been elected by acclamation at the nomination meetings. In cities the Mayors are to be elected by the members of the Councils at their first meetings in each year.

The Act will take effect on the first day of January, 1867, excepting such clauses as relate to the nominating of candidates for municipal offices, the passing of by-laws for dividing municipalities into electoral divisions, which took effect on the first of November last, and also those clauses which relate to the qualification of electors and candidates; these will take effect on the first of September, 1867.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT ACT.

By an Act passed during the last session of Parliament, the several Acts respecting the assessment of property in Upper Canada were consolidated. This Act provides that all land and personal property in Upper Canada shall be liable to taxation, subject to certain exemptions. The exemptions are: All property held by Her Majesty, or by any public body or corporate body; by officers or persons in trust for Her Majesty, or property held in trust for any tribe of Indians, places of worship, church-yard, or burying-ground; ground and buildings in the actual occupation of universities, colleges, incorporated grammar schools, or other incorporated institutions of learning; the grounds and buildings of public schools, town, city or township halls, gaols, houses of correction, lock-up houses and public hospitals; public roads and public squares; the property belonging to any county, city, town, township or village; the lands and buildings of the Provincial Penitentiary; industrial farms, poor-houses, almshouses, orphan asylums, houses of industry, lunatic asylums, and all the land and buildings of any company for the reformation of offenders; the property in actual possession of public libraries, mechanics' institutes and other public literary or scientific institutions, and of agricultural and horticultural societies; the personal property and income of the Governor of the Province; the full or half pay or pensions of persons in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, and also their personal property; all pensions of two hundred dollars a year and less, paid out of the provincial funds; the incomes of farmers derived from their farms; so much of the personal property of persons secured by mortgage or invested in municipal debentures; the stock held by persons in chartered banks, so long as there is a special tax on bank issues; the stock held by persons in railroad companies; all real or personal property owned out of the Province; the personal property of all persons up to the amount of debts justly due by them; the net personal property of all persons under one hundred dollars in value; the annual incomes of persons less than three hundred dollars per annum; the stipend or salary of any minister of religion; the annual official salaries of servants of the several departments of the Executive Government and Houses of Parliament resident at the seat of Government; and household effects of whatever kind—books and wearing apparel.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND TAX.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act, a rate of not less than one-third of a cent in the dollar upon the actual value of all

rateable property, shall be levied by all Municipalities in Upper Canada indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund, unless a smaller rate would produce eight per cent upon the capital of the loan; provided always, that if such rate of one-third of a cent in the dollar, shall produce a less sum than five cents in the dollar on the annual value of the property in the year 1858, such a rate shall be levied as will produce a sum equal to that produced by a rate of five cents in the dollar on the Assessment Rolls of 1858.

MANNER OF ASSESSING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

If the net value of the personal property of any person is equal to any of the sums set down in the first column of the following scales, but is not equal to the larger sum set opposite to it in the second column, he shall be assessed for the smaller sum:

\$ 100 or more, but under.....	\$ 200
200.....	400
400.....	1,000
1,000.....	2,000
2,000.....	4,000
4,000.....	10,000
10,000.....	20,000
20,000.....	40,000
40,000.....	60,000
60,000.....	80,000

and so forward the sums henceforth increasing by \$20,000.

Every person assessed upon the Assessment Roll of a Township shall, if his property is assessed at not more than \$800, be liable to two days' statute labor.

At more than \$ 200 but not more than \$ 500	3 days
500 " " " " " 700	4 "
700 " " " " " 900	5 "
900 " " " " " 1,300	6 "
1,300 " " " " " 1,500	7 "
1,500 " " " " " 1,800	8 "
1,800 " " " " " 2,300	9 "
2,300 " " " " " 2,900	10 "
2,900 " " " " " 3,600	11 "
3,600 " " " " " 4,000	12 "
4,000 " " " " " 4,000	13 "
and for every \$600 above \$4,000	1 "

A single firm in London consumes on an average, the whites of 3,000 eggs daily in the manufacture of albumenised paper for photographic printing amounting to \$600,000 annually.

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FACTS FOR FARMERS.

To prevent Sheep from biting out their Wool.—Dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in one pint of alcohol. To one ounce of this mixture add one and a half pints of water, and apply externally.

Oiling Leather.—The *Scientific American* says that oils should not be applied to dry leather, as they would invariably injure it. If you wish to oil harness, wet it over night, cover it with a blanket, and in the morning it will be dry and supple; then apply neat's-foot oil in small quantities, and with so much elbow grease as will insure its disseminating itself throughout the leather. A soft, pliant harness is easy to handle, and lasts longer than a neglected one. Never use vegetable oils on leather; and among animal oils, neat's-foot is the best.

To Prevent the Attack of the Turnip Fly.—By steeping the seed in salt water, the attacks of the turnip fly are partially or wholly prevented. Those who experimented last season mention it as a specific. In steeping the seed it is necessary to guard against injuring its vitality. Salt water made to a strength in which an egg will float is the prescription, the seed remaining about five minutes in the steep; the seed to be afterwards dried previous to sowing. Farmers by experimenting with various steeps and dressings of the seed may discover something useful.

The elements of manure act upon plants in a state of solution; hence it is of the greatest importance that the soil be so prepared that they may not only be readily dissolved by the rain, but that the rain may freely pass through the soil which, acting as a filterer, arrests and holds these elements where they will best serve as food for vegetation. Manures applied to undrained land are readily dissolved by the rain, but are left floating on the surface, and thus often pass off by evaporation. This is one great reason why manures produce such trifling results on heavy lands, especially in seasons of abundant moisture.

Quantity of Grass Seed for a Permanent Meadow. One bushel of Orchard Grass Seed, half a bushel of Kentucky Grass Seed, quarter of a peck of Timothy Seed, half a bushel of Perennial Rye Grass Seed, one bushel of tall Meadow Oat Seed, and three pounds of sweet scented Vernal Grass Seed. The Orchard and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed should be moistened for ten or twelve hours before sowing. They should then be mixed with the other grass seeds, omitting the Timothy—after adding twice their bulk of ashes, and should be thus sown. Seed the Timothy afterwards by itself. Harrow lightly and roll.—*Maryland Farmer.*

One Way of Getting Out Pine Stumps.—Get first a bolt made from fifteen to eighteen inches long, one and three quarters or two and a half inches thick—a small hole beginning in the centre at one end and coming out near the shoulder. At the other or top, a ring like a neck yoke that will take a handspike. The bolt to have a screw thread from end to end, except one or two inches at the bottom to be tapered. Get an auger a size less than the bolt, bore, put in powder enter the screw, put in a handspike, turn round, fill the hole in the screw with powder, lay your match and clear out. Pretty soon the stump will clear out also. This plan will also split logs for rails.

Permanent Pastures and Meadows.—When a meadow is designed more particularly for permanent pasture, a mixture of grasses is desirable. In either case the soil should be rich, or made so before seeding. If it needs help, the following compost, being the proportions required for an acre, will be found of great service. It is scarcely necessary to add that its uses are equally applicable to a meadow when set down to pure Timothy. Ten bushels of bone dust, twenty bushels of unleached ashes, ten two horse cart loads of well-rotted stable manure, one bushel of plaster and one bushel of refuse salt. Form the above into a compost for ten days, then mix, spread broadcast and plough lightly under.

Calves "Brought up by Hand."—A member of the Olrencester Farmer's Club makes a specialty of rearing calves, and has read a paper before that association describing his experience. He has been in the habit of procuring the calves dropped on the farm of a neighbor, and, with only four cows of his own, raised 40 calves in 1864, 55 in 1865, and 55 were weaned, but three have been lost by mismanagement. He takes the calves from about the first of March, when ten days old, paying 80 shillings for them.

"They have, for the first three or four days, two or three quarts of milk at a meal; then gradually some food in the shape of gruel is added, and, by degrees, water is substituted for milk. Mixing oilcake with gruel is the secret of success. I use oilcake, the best I can buy. Take a large bucket, capable of holding six gallons; put into it two gallons of scalding water; then add 7 lbs. of linseed cake, finely ground, which is obtained by collecting the dust that falls through the screen of the crusher, and passing it through one of Turner's mills. Well stir the oilcake and water together, and add two gallons of hay tea.

The hay tea is made by pouring scalding water in the morning on good sweet hay, in a tub, the tea standing covered till night, and having 7 lbs. of meal (wheat, barley and beans mixed) stirred into a tubful before use. The same hay will bear a second infusion during the night for next morning. Two quarts per head, with an equal amount of cold water, is enough for a feed. The old plan of letting them suck through the cowman's fingers is preferred, and as soon as they can eat, crushed corn, sweet hay and roots are placed within reach; vetches as soon as ready, and mangolds, of which a supply should always be stored if practicable. The calves live in a cool, well-ventilated house, are kept very clean and quiet, supplied with fresh water daily, and the manure frequently removed.

Destroying Canada Thistles.—A correspondent of the *Western Rural* gives the following method which he adopted: Some years before I came to Michigan, I purchased twenty-seven acres adjoining my old farm. I made the purchase when the owner was harvesting his wheat; there were twenty acres of it in with wheat, and some nine loads of it were so full of thistles that it was pitched to the wagon and from the wagon to the machine without binding. The same fall I piled over the straw and mixed in twelve bushels of slacked lime to rot and kill the thistle seed. The next season I summer-fallowed and cultivated and sowed to wheat. The following season I harvested a fine crop, and every thistle on the twenty acres could have been bound in a single bundle.

Culture of the Potato.—An eminent English agriculturist maintains the following positions: That the vigour of the set does not wear out by length of years, and that sound potatoes may be grown from diseased sets. He also denies the influence of soil in predisposing to disease, but that some manures have such an effect—farmyard manure, for example, although it increases the yield. He recommends early planting. He prefers white to colored sorts, avoids nitrogenous manures, and employs lime and salt in the proportion of eight tons of lime with three hundred weight of common salt to an acre. He also recommends potatoes that ripen early, and if any disease appears, to earth up the stalks.

Breeding in-and-in.—Sir John Sebright, in his pamphlet on "Improving the Breeds of Domestic Animals," pronounces strongly against continuous close interbreeding. He states: "Breeding in-and-in may have the same effect in strengthening the good as the bad properties, and may be beneficial if not carried too far, particularly in fixing any variety which may be thought valuable. I have tried many experiments by breeding in-and-in upon dogs, fowls and pigeons. The dogs become from strong spaniels weak and diminutive lapdogs; the fowls become long in the legs, small in the body, and bad breeders. There are a great many sorts of fancy pigeons; each variety

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has some particular property, which constitutes its supposed value, and which the amateurs increase as much as possible, both by breeding in-and-in and by selection until each particular property is made to predominate to such a degree that in the more refined sorts they cannot exist without the greatest care, and are incapable of rearing their young without the assistance of other pigeons kept for that purpose."

Fracture of a Mare's Hind Leg.—G. W. Thomas, of Phoenix Farm, Arran, gives the following account of a fracture and its cure: "A four-year old mare, the property of James Monkman, J. P., of Arran, was harrowing on the 2nd May last, when, in turning, the trace got round her leg and cast her. I was called to see her, and had to make my examination by moonlight, and found that she had received a compound fracture of the metatarsal bones of the off hind leg, a little below the inferior tarsus. The owner was advised to shoot her, but I said no, not having the least doubt but that she would be all right in the fall. I would not sling her, as most of the farmers in this vicinity are bad nurses for sick horses. I procured splints, cotton batting and bandages, manipulated the bones into their proper position, applied the splints, &c., and ordered her a bran mash. May 3rd, 6 o'clock A. M., found her standing, splints and bandages all right; pulse about forty, with very slight fever. I ordered cut grass and bran mashes—after treatment, none. I saw her October 4th, she is quite well; can trot and gallop in the field as smartly as the other horses. Mr. Monkman's son told me he rode her, but of course I interdicted that for the present."

The Cattle Plague.—The symptoms have been thus clearly described by the veterinary committee of the Royal Agricultural Society:—"The early symptoms of the plague are usually a remarkably dull and dejected condition of the animal, which will stand with its head hanging down, ears drawn back, and coat staring, refusing all food, and occasionally shivering. The eyes have an unusual expression of anxiety, and a mucous discharge flows from them, and also from the nostrils. The skin is hot, but sometimes chilly; the temperature varying from time to time. The extremities are cold; the breathing short and quick, and frequently accompanied by moaning, as an indication of pain. The inner part of the upper lip and the roof of the mouth is reddened, and often covered with raw-looking spots. The bowels are occasionally constipated; but, in most instances, diarrhoea soon sets in, the evacuations being almy, and very frequently of a dirty yellow color. The vagina is often intensely reddened. The prostration of strength is great, the animal staggering when made to move. In milch cows the secretion of milk is rapidly diminished, and soon ceases altogether."

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—The attack is mostly insidious, the animal appearing at the outset to be but little affected. The eyes retain their brightness, often to the termination of the illness. The appetite is generally diminished, but rarely lost, except in the advanced stages of the disease. A short, dry, husky cough is one of the earliest symptoms; it continues throughout, and is easily excited by moving the animal, especially if such movement is sudden. There is rarely any discharge from either the eyes or the nostrils. The breathing is greatly increased, and becomes painful as the disease advances. A dull sound is emitted on gently percussing the side of the chest over the diseased lung. Firm pressure applied to this part will also cause the animal to shrink. There is little or no alteration in the fecal evacuations, excepting in the last stages of the malady, when a diarrhoea comes on. The warmth of the body and the extremities is often retained to the last hours of the illness. In milch cows the quantity is lessened; but the animal will frequently yield a fair quantity to the very last. The affected animal will sometimes live for weeks.

Gestation of Cows.—According to Earl Spencer's table, published in an early number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal and in "Doyle's Cyclopaedia of Husbandry," the time of gestation in the cow varies in length from 280 to 315 days. Calves born at the

earlier period of course come into the world prematurely. The natural term of gestation, according to different calculations, is from 280 to 285 days. In most parts of the north of England a cow is considered "due" at the end of forty weeks, or 280 days; but some published tables allow from three to five days beyond that time.

Constituents of Feeding Material.—From the following statement, some general idea may be obtained of the proportionate value of various feeding materials—

	Parts in 100		
	Real food.	Water.	Ash.
Beans.....	82½	14	8½
Peas.....	80	16	8½
Oil cake.....	75½	17	7½
Swedes.....	14	85	1
Turnips.....	10	89	1
Mangolds.....	10	89	1
Carrots.....	12	87	1
Common hay.....	76½	16	7½

One Pound of Flesh.—It is said, will be produced under favorable circumstances by the consumption of

Turnips.....	100 lbs.	Milk.....	25 lbs.
Potatoes.....	50	Oat meal.....	9
Peas.....	8½	Flour.....	7½
Beans.....	5	Barley meal.....	7

Creaking Hinges.—Doors hung on butt hinges often make an unpleasant noise by creaking. The best way to prevent it is to place a drop or two of kerosene, by means of a feather, on the top of the bolt connecting the two parts, as well as at the sides, working the door backward and forward at the same time. The oil will run down and the difficulty will cease.

Door Latches.—Nothing wears out the doors of a house faster than slamming or rattling against latches that do not catch. They should be at once repaired, and latches and bolts which do not slide easily may be made to do so if touched with a drop of oil. It is well to pass around once a week with an oiled feather, and touch every latch in the house.

Ventilation.—Those who occupy or work in close rooms often suffer in health for want of fresh air. Apartments not supplied with ventilators should have the windows so constructed as to let down one two or three inches from the top. This will let in a steady current, which will become well mixed with the other air before it reaches the floor, and be more pleasant than sweeping gusts near the feet through windows raised from below.

Leveling Clocks.—Clocks often run badly through not being set level—ticking unequally and stopping easily. They may be wedged up so as to be perfectly level, and an accurate ear will know by the ticking when this is effected. But a more perfect way is to tack a card or paper behind the pendulum in the evening, and place a bright lamp at a distance exactly in front. Then mark with a pencil the shadow of the rod, move it very slowly to one side until it ticks, and then make another mark. Move it to the other side and mark it when it ticks again. Measuring the distance of these three marks will enable the operator to level the clock to a hair's breadth.

Thermometers.—Every house should be supplied with several thermometers. Apples will keep better in a cellar with a low temperature, which may be maintained if one or two thermometers are always kept at hand to indicate the approach of freezing. They are always of use in the dairy and other apartments.

Windows.—Should always slide easily, and without rattling. Glass is often broken by attempting to raise those which move with difficulty; and no one admires the cold currents and music of those which are constantly rattling. A little time employed occasionally in making them right is an economical expenditure.

Matchboxes.—Should always be kept in a match safe. It is neither neat nor secure to leave them scattered on bureaus and stands. Every good tin shop supplies the article; but if nothing better can be had, empty mustard boxes, with smooth fitting lids, will answer.

Blackberry

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Blackberry Wine.—Gather when ripe, on a dry day. Put into a vessel with the head out, and a faucet near the bottom; pour on them boiling water to cover them. Mash the berries with your hands, and let them stand covered till the pulp rises to the top and forms a crust in three or four days. Then draw off the fluid into another vessel, and to every gallon of liquid add four pounds of sugar; mix well and put into a cask to ferment for eight or ten days, and throw off any remaining lees, keeping the cask well filled, particularly at the commencement. When the fermentation has ceased, bung it tight. After six or twelve months it may be drawn off and bottled.

Variations.—To one bushel of blackberries put one gallon of water. Let the compound stand for 24 hours, at the end of which mash and strain the blackberries. To every gallon of the juice put three pounds of sugar; put this to ferment, which it will do in about fifteen days, more or less, according to the temperature of the weather. Bottle up and keep for use.

Grape Wine.—Bruise the grapes, which should be quite ripe. To each gallon of grapes put a gallon of water, and let the whole remain a week without stirring. Then draw off the liquor carefully, and to each gallon add three pounds of white sugar. Let it ferment in a temperate situation; when fermented, stop it up tight. In the course of 5 months it will be fit to bottle.

The Best Grapes.—The Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York balloted for the best varieties of hardy grapes, and out of thirty-one votes, the following were the only ones that had more than ten—those receiving the greatest number standing first in order—Delaware, Diana, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Concord, Creveling.

Keeping Hams.—We have found it a good method in keeping hams and shoulders, to let them hang in the smoke-house, or a tight, dark room, and give a few hours' smoking every week or ten days. This will keep out flies and bugs, and keep the meat free from damp and mould.

Short Horns.—An Illinois writer comments on their last State Fair as illustrating the direction in which Illinois stock-raisers are breeding. "The docility, early maturity, symmetry, an excellent grazing qualities of the Short Horns is fast driving from the State the other distinct breeds of cattle. Individuals, for specific purposes and localities in the State, may prefer and rear other breeds, but the ruling family, both for breeding pure and crossing on native stock, is the Short-Horn."

Lamp Lighters.—These may be easily made by tearing waste paper into strips an inch wide, and rolling these strips neatly, by beginning at the upper corner and rolling nearly but not quite parallel with the side of the strip. When completed, bend up and pinch the lower end, to prevent unrolling. A little practice will give them a very neat appearance. If desired, they may be made long enough to run down the chimney of a kerosene lamp.

Paste for Ready Use.—Mucilage made of gum arabic is good for many purposes, but rather costly. A cheaper kind, and better adapted for pasting unsealed paper, is made of gum tragacanth. A few cents' worth may be procured at a druggist's, and will last years. Place a stratum of the gum half an inch thick in the bottom of the bottle and fill it two-thirds with rain water. In a few hours it will be ready for use, and will last several weeks in hot weather without injury.

Paint.—It is always convenient to have paint at hand for doing small jobs. If kept in common paint pots it soon dries. An empty jar with a close fitting cork answers an excellent purpose; and if the handle of the brush is short, so as to go inside, it is always ready without washing. Putty always ready for use may be kept in the same way.

Cucumber Pickles.—Cut the cucumbers from the vine by means of scissors or a knife, so as not to tear the end, as would be the case if merely plucked by hand. Wash them in cold water, and lay them in the bottom of a barrel or jar, into which a layer of salt has

been previously deposited, so that when successive layers of cucumbers are made, the former will be imbedded in salt, the moisture which covers them tending to dissolve the salt and convert it to brine. They may remain a long time in this condition—may keep them thus until sold in market. To finish the pickling process, take a quantity of good vinegar, but not too sharp, or it will destroy the texture of the cucumbers, and give the flavor of spices, by placing equal quantities of cloves, red and black pepper in a bag, so as to give about half a teaspoonful of this mixture to a gallon of vinegar, both to be boiled together. Then, having previously removed the salt, and soaked them about eight or nine days in fresh water, changing the water each day; pour the hot vinegar, spices, pepper, bag and all, over the cucumbers, and in two weeks they will be ready for use. Some who make very sharp pickles pour off the first vinegar, and make a second addition, keeping the first liquor for the next batch.

Shortening Winters.—We often hear complaints of the length of our northern winters. Farmers who cannot turn their cattle to pasture until the middle of May and who have to begin foddering them by the middle of November at the latest, sometimes look with envy at the condition of those further south, where several weeks are gained at each end of the winter season. It would be much better if, instead of these vain regrets, they should determine to manufacture or modify circumstances to suit their wishes and purposes. There are several ways in which this may be profitably done.

1. Several weeks are often lost early in spring in waiting for the soil to become dry. This is a great waste of valuable time, at a period when every day is of much importance. This waste can be well appreciated, but there is another loss of a formidable character of the heat which should warm the soil, but which goes merely to evaporate the water. The surplus water in one foot in depth of soil often amounts in spring to three inches—equal to more than ten thousand cubic feet per acre. In undrained land most of this passes off by the slow process of evaporation, carrying off a vast quantity of heat which otherwise should go to warm the soil. The amount of heat thus lost may be better appreciated by stating that it is equal to that afforded by the burning of twelve cords of the best seasoned wood, and with no escape or waste of heat.* Every water-soaked ten acre lot, therefore, must require all the heat that could be derived from 120 cords of the best fuel—over 1,200 cords for each 100 acre farm, to evaporate its surplus water in spring. Good and regular tile-draining will carry off this surplus water in three days, after which all the heat of the sun will go towards warming the soil. We have had occasion the past spring to observe the difference between the condition of a piece of well drained, but naturally heavy soil, and an adjoining piece remaining undrained. The first was in fine condition for working in less than a week after it was thawed. It was necessary to wait nearly one month before the other could be plowed, and even then it was cold and clammy. It will therefore be safe to say that at least three weeks are gained in the length of the season by underdraining heavy soils.

2. We scarcely need to allude to the great mitigation of the severity of winter on all domestic animals by providing good shelter. When we have contrasted the condition of those animals which enjoy warm stables and tight sheds, and are protected by tall screens of evergreens surrounding the yard, from those which are foddered from stacks in the open fields, we do not wonder that the owners of the latter complain of the long and severe northern winters.

3. The same class of managers complain of the slow growth of their pastures in the spring, and find that they are unable to turn out their animals from the barnyard until the middle of May, or even later. They could easily gain from one to two weeks by providing better and richer pastures—that is, by seeding down

*A pound of the best wood will evaporate 25 pounds of water, if there is no waste of heat; and 24,000 pounds, or 12 cords, would be required to evaporate 10,000 feet, or 60,000 pounds of water.

heavily with grass on land which has been well manured, or by top-dressing old grass fields, and especially by protecting the plants which form the sod from the action of cold winds in winter. This may be effected by top-dressing with coarse manure in autumn, by a thin and even coating of refuse straw, and especially by not allowing the grass to be closely grazed on the approach of winter. Any one may satisfy himself on this point by observing the rich and heavy growth of early grass in fence corners, and on other sheltered and enriched spots, while open pastures have scarcely begun to turn green.

14. Belts of evergreens on the more exposed lands will do much towards lessening the effects of sweeping winter winds, to protect herbage, and cause it to grow later in autumn and come on earlier in spring. An eminent florist once remarked that many tender plants, commonly requiring the protection of a green-house in winter, would survive without injury if planted in woods,

where the shelter from winds, and the covering afforded by leaves nearly prevented the ground from freezing. The same effect, although in a less degree, is afforded by occasional timber belts across farms.

5. Dairymen who are unable to make other than poor white butter in winter, and but little of it, and who complain of winter as an unpropitious season, may overcome much of the difficulty by a good supply of carrots, turnips, beets, &c., which will enable the good manager to manufacture as rich butter in winter as at any other seasons of the year.

An observance of the foregoing five particulars, namely, underdraining, shelter, enriched pasture lands, timber belts, and a good supply of succulent food for cows, as well perhaps as some other points of good management, will reduce the effects of the severity of our northern winters to an amount equal to at least three degrees of latitude, and sometimes much more. Let them be carefully weighed and adopted in practice.

TIME TABLE.

A complete Time Table, showing the exact number of days, from any day in one month to the same day in any other month; useful in computing interest, averaging accounts, showing when notes and bills on time become due.

To	FROM	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
January...	365	81	69	90	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	
February...	364	86	98	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	271	303	
March.....	366	87	86	81	61	99	122	158	184	214	245	275	
April.....	378	86	84	86	80	61	91	129	153	183	214	244	
May.....	343	276	304	336	365	81	62	92	128	153	184	214	
June.....	314	245	273	304	334	365	80	61	92	122	153	183	
July.....	184	215	244	274	304	335	365	81	62	92	123	153	
August....	153	184	212	242	273	304	334	365	81	61	92	122	
September.	122	153	181	212	243	273	303	334	365	80	61	91	
October...	99	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	81	61	
November.	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	80	
December.	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365	

EXPLANATION.

Required the number of days from March 4th to Dec. 4th—Look for March at the left hand of the Table, and trace the line along to the right, and under December stands 275, the number of days.

By adding or subtracting, as the case may be, when the date to which we wish to reckon is greater or less than the one we reckon from, we have the length of time between any two dates, as—

Required the number of days from 7th of April to 19th of November—By the table, from the 7th of April to 7th Nov., we have 214 days; to these add 12 (the difference between 7th and 19th,) and 226 is the number of days sought. Again—

Required the number of days from 27th March to 14th September—From 27th March to 27th September we have 184 days; from which deduct 13 (the difference between 14th and 27th,) and the number sought is 171 days.

To find the number of days from a given date to a preceding one, instead of making a retrograde calculation, simply reverse the question, as—

Required the number of days between the 25th Dec. and 14th preceding—From 14th May to 14th December we have 214 days; to which add 11, the difference between 14th and 25th, and 225 is the answer sought.

N. B.—In leap years, one must be added to the number after 28th February, when that month is included.

TIMBER MEASURING.

Deals—Are generally sold by the standard hundred of 120 deals of the dimensions as follows:—One Quebec standard deal contains 2 ft. 8 in. 6 pts. cubic; one Quebec standard hundred contains 235 ft. 2 in. cubic or 4.58 loads, and are equivalent to 2,750 ft., superficial board measure of 1 in. thick.

One Quebec standard hundred is 100 pieces of 12 ft. by 11 in. by 2½ in., and is equal to 1 hd. 1 qr. 16 pcs. of St. Petersburg standard; and 240 Quebec standards are equal to 11 loads.

One St. Petersburg standard hundred is equal to 120 pcs. of 12 ft. by 11 in. by 1½ inches, and is equal to 72 Quebec standard, and equal to 8 2-10 loads of timber.

A load of deals is 600 square feet by one inch in thickness, equal to 50 cubic feet, or 300 square feet of 2 inch, or 400 of 1½ inch.

A load is equal to 31 deals, 1 ft. 3½ in., Quebec standard, and equal to 36½ St. Petersburg standard deals.

To convert Quebec standard hundred into St. Petersburg standard, add ⅓ of quantity and divide by 30.

The customary allowance for freight is a hundred St. Petersburg standard at twice the rate charged for timber per load.

Staves—One standard stave is 5½ ft. long by 1½ in. thick. One millie standard, 1,200 pieces, is equal to 16 1-9 loads of timber. One millie, or 1,200 standard staves, is equal to 243 ft. 9 inches, or 4 43-90 loads. 175 standard staves are equal to 60 ft. 1 in. 6½ parts, or 1 load 1 in. 0½ parts.

One millie West India staves, 1,200 pieces, is equal to 5½ loads of timber. Owing to the variations in breadth and thickness of staves, it is customary to allow one millie, Quebec standard, to be equal to 13 loads.

Lathwood—One fathom of 4 feet long and 6 feet by 6 feet is equal to 13 loads.

PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

1st. Premium on Gold given to find equivalent discount on Greenbacks.

RULE.—Divide 100, plus the premium into 100, multiplied by the premium.

EXAMPLE.—Gold at 80 premium, what is the discount on Greenbacks? Answer—80 multiplied by 100 equals 8000, which divided by (100 plus 80) equals 88½ per cent discount.

2nd. Discount on Greenbacks given to find equivalent premium on Gold.

RULE.—Divide 100, multiplied by the discount, by 100 minus the discount.

EXAMPLE.—Greenbacks at 23½ discount, what is the premium on Gold? 100 multiplied by 23½ equals 2335½, which divided by 100 minus 23½, or 66½ equals 35 per cent premium.

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" G. J. Goo
" J. Ferrier
" E. Mathes
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DIVISIONS.
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Brook.....
Burlington.....
Catawaqui.....
Eastern.....
Erie.....
Fore.....
Tome.....
King.....
Kalamazoo.....
Niagara.....
Newcastle.....

THE ROYAL FAMILY—THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland only daughter of His late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, and Victoria late Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Cobourg; born the 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne on the decease of Her Uncle, William IV., June 20th, 1837; proclaimed June 21st, 1837; Crowned June 26th, 1838; Married February 10th, 1840, to Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., &c.; born the 26th August, 1819; and died at Windsor Castle, December 14th, 1861.

ISSUE.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa (Princess Royal), born November 21st, 1840; married January 25th, 1858, H.R.H. Frederick William, Prince of Prussia: Albert Edward (Prince of Wales), born November 9th, 1841; Married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10th March, 1863; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843 married July 1st, 1862, H.R.H. Prince Louis of Hesse; Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846, married July 5th, 1866, to Prince Christian of Augustenberg; Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18th, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1858; Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14th, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S COUSINS:—George V., King of Hanover, born May 27th, 1819; George, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26th, 1819; Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz), born July 19th, 1822; Mary Adelaide Wilhelmine Elizabeth, born Nov. 27th, 1833, married June 13, 1866.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monk, Baron Monk of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c. Denis Godley, Governor General's Secretary; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard Monk, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C., Military Secretary, and Principal Aide-de-Camp. Capt. Pemberton, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp. Col. Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp. Lieut. Col. Dushesney, Lieut. Col. Bernard, Lieut. Col. Cumberland, extra Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—EASTERN BLOCK.—Denis Godley, Secretary; H. Cotton, Chief Clerk; J. Kidd, 2nd Clerk; J. Burrows, 3rd Clerk; P. St. Hill, Office Keeper; G. Boxall, Messenger; G. Smith, Extra Messenger.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Receiver-Gen. & Premier.....Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau.	Com. of Public Works.....Hon. J. C. Chapais.
Attorney-Gen. West.....Hon. J. A. Macdonald.	President of the Council.....Hon. Ferguson Blair.
Attorney-Gen. East.....Hon. G. E. Cartier.	Postmaster General.....Hon. H. L. Langevin.
Minister of Finance.....Hon. W. P. Howland.	Provincial Secretary.....Hon. W. McDougall.
Com. of Crown Lands.....Hon. A. Campbell.	Solicitor-Gen. East.....Hon. H. L. Langevin.
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. T. D'Arroy McGee.	Solicitor-Gen. West.....Hon. Jas. Cockburn.

OFFICERS.—Wm. H. Lee, Clerk of Executive Council. Wm. A. Himsforth, Assist. do. and Confidential Clerk. Moore A. Higgins, F. Vallerand, Olivier Cote, F. H. Himsforth, H. Alexander, and W. H. Lee, Clerks. M. Naughton, Doorkeeper, and W. E. Morgan, Joseph Cairns, and Patrick Batterton, Messengers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

The Hon. ULRIC JOSEPH TESSIER, Speaker.

LIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.	NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.	NAMES AND P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. J. Hamilton, Kingston.	Hon. J. Leslie, Montreal.	Hon. C. W. Wilson, Montreal.
" P. H. Moore, Moore's Station.	" J. Ross, Toronto.	" B. Seymour, Port Hope.
" G. J. Goodhue, London.	" S. Mills, Hamilton.	" D. M. Armstrong, Sorel.
" J. Ferrier, Montreal.	" Louis Penet, Quebec.	" E. Perry, Cobourg.
" E. Matheson, Perth.	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Quebec.	" W. H. Dickson, Niagara.
" G. A. Boulton, Cobourg.		

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, C. W.

DIVISIONS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bathurst.....	Hon. James Shaw.....	Smith's Falls.	Niagara.....	Hon. J. R. Benson.....	St. Catharines.
Brook.....	" A. J. F. Blair.....	Geolph.	Queen's.....	" John Simpson.....	Bowmanville.
Burlington.....	" H. B. Bull.....	Hamilton.	Quincy.....	" Robert Read.....	Belleville.
Cataraqui.....	" Alex. Campbell.....	Kingston.	Rideau.....	" James Skead.....	Ottawa.
Eastern.....	" Theo. Bennett.....	Atol.	Saugeen.....	" D. L. McPherson.....	Toronto.
Erie.....	" David Christie.....	Paris. C. W.	St. Clair.....	" Alex. Vidal.....	Sarnia.
Fort.....	" George Alexander.....	Woodstock.	St. Lawrence.....	" George Crawford.....	Brookville.
Home.....	" James O. Atkins.....	Elbowview.	Tecumseh.....	" Donald McDonald.....	Toronto.
King.....	" David Beeson.....	Markham.	Thames.....	" Oliver Flint.....	Waterford.
Lake.....	" E. Leonard.....	London.	Trent.....	" Billie Flint.....	Belleville.
Midland.....	" William McMaster.....	Toronto.	Western.....	" Walter McCrae.....	Chatham.
Newcastle.....	" Asa A. Burnham.....	Cobourg.	York.....	" Geo. W. Allen.....	Toronto.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, C. E.

DIVISIONS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	DIVISIONS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma.....	Hon J. F. Armand.....	Riv-des-Prairies.	Laurentides.....	Hon David E. Price.....	Chicoutimi.
Bedford.....	" A. B. Foster.....	Waterloo, C. E.	Lawson.....	" E. H. J. Duchesnay.....	S. Marie.
De la Durantay.....	" Jos. Noel Boisse.....	Quebec.	Mille Isle.....	" L. Dumouchel.....	S. Therese de Blain
De la Valliere.....	" J. B. G. Froulx.....	Nicolet.	Montarville.....	" Louis Lacoste.....	Boucherville.
De Launadoire.....	" L. A. Olivier.....	Berthier.	Repentigny.....	" P. U. Archambault.....	L'Assomption
De Lotbiniere.....	" J. O. Beausieu.....	St. Remi.	Rigaud.....	" E. Prudhomme, Jr.....	Tannery West.
De Salaberry.....	" Louis Renaud.....	Montreal.	Rougemont.....	" W. H. Chaffers.....	Montreal.
Grandchasse.....	" Luc Lide de St. Just.....	Riviere Ouelle.	Sauvel.....	" J. B. Guevremont.....	Sorel.
Gulf.....	" Ulric J. Tessier.....	Quebec.	Shawenagen.....	" Charles Malhiot.....	Pointe-du-Lac.
Inkerman.....	" John Hamilton.....	Hawkesbury.	Stadacona.....	" J. E. Gingras.....	Quebec.
Kennebec.....	" Chas. Cormier.....	Plessisville, Bomer	Victoria.....	" Thomas Ryan.....	Montreal.
La Salle.....	" A. J. Duchesnay.....	St Catharines Fos	Wellington.....	" Jno. S. Sanborn.....	Sherbrooke.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

Hon. Lewis WALLBRIDGE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	CONSTITUENTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil.....	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.....	Montreal.	Montcalm.....	Joseph Dufresne.....	St Alexis
Bagot.....	Hon. M. Laframboise.....	St. Hyacinthe.	Montmagny.....	Joseph O Beauchien.....	Montmagny
Beauce.....	Henri E. Taschereau.....	Quebec.	Montmorency.....	Hon Jos Cauchon.....	Quebec
Beauharnois.....	Paul Denis.....	Montreal	Montreal East.....	Hon G E Cartier.....	Montreal
Berthier.....	Ed. Remillard.....	Quebec	Montreal Centre.....	Hon J Rose.....	Montreal
Bordeaux.....	Anselme H. Paquet.....	St. Cuthbert	Montreal West.....	Hon Thos D McGeoe.....	Montreal
Brant.....	Theodore Robitaille.....	New Carlisle	Napierville.....	Sixte Coupal.....	Lacolle
Brant, E. E.....	John Young Bown.....	Brantford	Niagara, Town.....	Angus Morrison.....	Toronto
Brant, W. E.....	Edmund B. Wood.....	Brantford	Nicolet.....	Joseph Gaudet.....	Gentilly
Brookville, Town.....	F. H. Chambers.....	Brookville	Norfolk.....	Aquila Walsh.....	Simcoe
Brome.....	Christopher Dunkin.....	Knowlton	Northumb'd, E. E.....	J L Bigger.....	Murray
Carleton.....	Wm. F. Powell.....	Ottawa	Northumb'd, W. E.....	Hon Jas Cockburn.....	Cobourg
Chamblay.....	C. B. DeBoucherville.....	Boucherville	Ontario, N. E.....	M O Cameron.....	Toronto
Champlain.....	John Jones Ross.....	S A de la Perad	Ontario, S. R.....	T N Gibbs.....	Whitby
Charlevoix.....	Adolphe Gagnon.....	Bale St Paul	Ottawa City.....	Joseph M Currier.....	Ottawa
Chateauguay.....	Hon. L. H. Holton.....	Montreal	Ottawa County.....	Alonzo Wright.....	Hull
Chicout.....	Pierre A. Tremblay.....	Chicoutimi	Oxford, N. E.....	G O Oliver.....	Sarnia
Compton.....	John Henry Pope.....	Cookshire, E T	Oxford, S. R.....	Hon George Brown.....	Toronto
Cornwall Town.....	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.....	Cornwall	Peel.....	Hon J H Cameron.....	Toronto
Dorchester.....	Hon. H. L. Langevin.....	Quebec	Perth.....	Robert Macfarlane.....	Stratford
Drum'd & Arthab.....	John Sylvester Ross.....	Iroquois	Peterborough.....	F W Haultain.....	Peterborough
Dundas.....	John Shuter Smith.....	Port Hope	Pontiac.....	John Popore.....	Chicaster
Durham, E. E.....	Henry Munro.....	Newcastle	Portneuf.....	Jean T Brousseau.....	Quebec
Durham, W. E.....	Leonidas Burwell.....	Port Burwell	Prescott.....	Thomas Higginson.....	Hawkesbury
Elgin, E. E.....	John Scobie.....	St Thomas	Prince Edward.....	Walter Ross.....	Pictou
Elgin, W. E.....	Arthur Rankin.....	Windsor	Quebec East.....	Pierre G Huot.....	Quebec
Essex.....	Wm. Ferguson.....	Kingston	Quebec Centre.....	Hon I Thibodeau.....	Quebec
Frontenac.....	John LeBoutillier.....	Gaspe Basin	Quebec West.....	Hon Charles Alleen.....	Quebec
Gaspere.....	Donald A Macdonald.....	Alexandria	Quebec County.....	Hon F. Evanturel.....	Quebec
Glenarry.....	Walter Shanly.....	Montreal	Renfrew.....	Robert McIntyre.....	Renfrew
Grenville, S. E.....	George Jackson.....	Bentlnck	Richmond & Wolfe.....	Wm H Webb.....	Melbourne
Grey.....	David Thompson.....	Indiana	Richelieu.....	Joseph F Perrault.....	Montreal
Haldimand.....	John White.....	Milton	Rimouski.....	George Sylva.....	Elmouki
Hamilton.....	Charles McGill.....	Hamilton	Rouville.....	Joseph F Poulin.....	Mariville
Hastings, N. E.....	Thos. C. Walbridge.....	Belleville	Russell.....	Robert Bell.....	Ottawa
Hastings, S. E.....	Hon. L. Walbridge.....	Belleville	St. Hyacinthe.....	Rene Raymond.....	St Hyacinthe
Hochelaga.....	Hon. A. A. Dorion.....	Montreal	St. John's.....	Francois Bourassa.....	Montreal
Huntingdon.....	Robt. B. Somerville.....	Huntingdon	St. Maurice.....	Charles Lajoie.....	Yamachiche
Huron & Bruce.....	James Dickson.....	Edmondville	Shefford.....	L S Huntingdon.....	Shefford
Iberville.....	Alex. Dufresne.....	Iberville	Sherbrooke, Town.....	Hon Alex T Galt.....	Sherbrooke
Jacques Cartier.....	G Gaucher.....	St Laurent	Simcoe, N. E.....	Thos D McConkey.....	Barrie
Joliette.....	H Cornellier.....	St Elizabeth	Simcoe, S. R.....	Thos E Ferguson.....	Cookstown
Kamouauka.....	Hon John C Chapais.....	St Denis (en bas)	Soulanges.....	Wm Duckett.....	Coteau Land
Kem.....	Archibald McKellar.....	Chatham	Stanstead.....	Albert Knight.....	Stanstead
Kingston City.....	Hon J A Macdonald.....	Kingston	Stormont.....	Samuel Ault.....	Aultsville
Lambton.....	Alex MacKenzie.....	Lambton	Temiscouata.....	John Ste Poultot.....	Riv de L (en
Lanark, N. E.....	Hon W M Dougall.....	Ottawa	Torredonne.....	L Labreche-Viger.....	Montreal
Lanark, S. E.....	Alex Morris.....	Montreal	Three Rivers, City.....	C B DeNiverville.....	Three River
Laprairie.....	Alfred Pinsonault.....	Montreal	Toronto East.....	John Macdonald.....	Toronto
L'Assomption.....	Louis Archambault.....	L'Assomption	Toronto West.....	Alex M Smith.....	Toronto
Laval.....	Joseph B Bellerose.....	St Vine de Paul	Two Mountains.....	Jean B Daoust.....	St. Eustache
Leeds & Gren. N. E.....	Francis Jones.....	Kemptville	Vaudreuil.....	A C de L Harwood.....	Vaudreuil
Leeds, S. E.....	David F Jones.....	Gananoque	Vercheres.....	Felix Geoffroy.....	Vercheres
Lennox & Add. N. E.....	Rich'd J. Cartwright.....	Kingston	Victoria.....	James W Dunford.....	Lindsay
Levis.....	Joseph G. Blanchet.....	Levis	Waterloo, N. E.....	J E Bowman.....	St Jacobs, W
Lincoln.....	Wm. McGivern.....	St Catharines	Waterloo, S. E.....	James Cowan.....	Galt
L'Islet.....	Louis B. Caron.....	Quebec	Welland.....	Thos C Street.....	Chippawa
London, City.....	Hon. John Carling.....	London	Wellington, N. E.....	R Thomas S Parker.....	Guelph
Lotbiniere.....	Henri G. Joly.....	Quebec	Wellington, S. E.....	R David Straton.....	Guelph
Mackinaw.....	Moise Houde.....	Riv du Lp (en h	Wentworth, N. E.....	R James McMonies.....	Waterdown
Megantic.....	George Irvine.....	Quebec	Wentworth, S. E.....	Joseph Bymal.....	Barton
Middlesex, E. E.....	Crowell Wilson.....	Arva	Yamaska.....	Moise Fostier.....	St David, O
Middlesex, W. E.....	Thos Scatterd.....	London	York, N. E.....	James P Wells.....	King
Missisquoi.....	James O'Halloran.....	Cowansville	York, S. E.....	Amos Wright.....	Richmond
			York, W. E.....	Hon W P Howland.....	Toronto

John F Taylor
Chancery; R
Clerk, Master
Fennings Taylor
In Chancery, and
Doucet, addit
Translator, and
additional ass
Adamson, Cler
Clerk of the I
national French T
Garneau, assist
assistant Accou

William Burr
Muir, Assistant
and Chief Clerk
Votes; G W W
Assistant Law Of
Dorion, Assist
lator; Thomas
Assistant Accou
Clerk of Routin
ant Clerk of Ro
Office Clerk and
Stuart, English
French Writing
T M Blais, do;
do; Henry Lind
do; John Notm
J P Leprohen,
X Blanchet, sec
Private Bills;

PROVINC

Hon W McDo
Assistant do, L
Canada; Thos
Tetu, first class
G Powell, do;
Office-keeper;
J Logan, do, C

PROVINC

Provincial R
Deputy Provin
Clerk. Amable
langer; 3rd Cl
ander Begg; 5
erville; 6th Cl
Maxime Valiqu
Valiquette, C

EXECU

A J Ferguson
W H Lee, Cler
Confidential Cl
Cote, do; F H
W Horace Lee
Morgan, Josep
sengers. Office

RECEI

Sir N F Belle
don, Deputy d
Clerk; T O B
Warrent Clerk
Warrent Clerk
Shay, Assistant
Neeve, Stamp
keeper; F M
Block.

PERMANENT OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Chicoutimi,
S. Marie,
Therese de Blain
Boucherville,
St. L'Assomption
St. Tannery West,
Montreal,
St. Sorel,
Pointe-du-Lac,
Quebec,
Montreal,
Sherbrooke.

John F Taylor, Clerk of the House and Master in Chancery; Robert LeMoine, Deputy and assistant Clerk, Master in Chancery, and French Translator; Fennings Taylor, Deputy and assistant Clerk, Master in Chancery, and acting Chief Office Clerk; Joseph E Doucet, additional assistant Clerk, additional French Translator, and Clerk of Private Bills; W A Mainy, additional assistant and second office Clerk; James Adamson, Clerk of the English Journals; V E Tossier, Clerk of the French Journals; A A Boucher, additional French Translator, and Clerk of Committees; A Garneau, assistant French Translator; C W Taylor, assistant Accountant; Neil McLean, English Clerk,

and assistant Clerk of Committees; John Walsh, English Clerk; Rev. W A Adamson, D C L, Chaplain and Librarian; E L Montzambert, Law Clerk and English Translator; Rene Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Octave Cyrille Fortier, Sergeant-at-Arms; J B Myrand, Postmaster; E Botherell, Doorkeeper; Michael Keating, Chief Messenger; Samuel Skinner, Messenger and Housekeeper; Peter Dunn, Permanent Messenger and Assistant Housekeeper; J Casault, P Ratte, Antoine Lachance, Frederick Gilbert, N Boulet, Permanent Messengers; J Doherty, R Greer, L Fraser, Z Mondor, A Miller and James Wingfield, Seasonal Messengers; A Dounire and C Young, Pages.

PERMANENT OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

P. O. ADDRESS.

St. Alexis
Montmagny
Quebec
Montreal
Montreal
Lacolle
Toronto
Gentilly
Simcoe
Murray
St. Catharines
Toronto
Whitby
Ottawa
Hull
Sarnia
Toronto
Toronto
Stratford
Peterborough
Oshesater
Quebec
Hawkesbury
Pictou
Quebec
Jean, Quebec
Teyn, Quebec
Quebec
Quebec
Melbourne
Montreal
Rimouski
Mariville
Ottawa
St. Hyacinthe
Quebec
Yamachiche
Sheffield
Sherbrooke
Barrie
Cookstown
Coteau Land
Stansstead
Antville
St. Eustache
Three Rivers
Toronto
St. Eustache
Vaudreuil
Vercheres
St. Jacques, W
Galt
Chippawa
Guelph
Guelph
Waterdown
Barton
St. David, O
King
Richmond
Wand, Toronto

William Burns Lindsay, Clerk of the House; G M Muir, Assistant Clerk; Alfred Patrick, Clerk Assistant and Chief Clerk of Committees; H Poetter, Clerk of Votes; G W Wicksteed, Law Clerk; F Badgley, Assistant Law Clerk, and chief English Translator; E P Dorion, Assistant Law Clerk, and chief French Translator; Thomas Vaux, Accountant; Joshua Stansfield, Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper; William Spink, Clerk of Routine and Records; F McGillivray, Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records; H Hartney, Chief Office Clerk and Clerk of Printing Committee; H B Stuart, English Writing Clerk; Ed C Denochaud, French Writing Clerk; A G D Taylor, Junior Clerk; T M Blais, do; H R Smith, do; O C de la Chevrotiere, do; Henry Lindsay, do; J S Sloane, do; P E Smith, do; John Nolan, do; F N Belcourt, do; O Panet, do; J P Leprohen, first Assistant Clerk of Committees; F X Blanchet, second do; Alfred Todd, Chief Clerk of Private Bills; T Patrick, second do, and Clerk of Rail-

way Committee; W Fanning, Translator of Votes and Proceedings; J G Courcelles, Assistant French Translator; Joseph Royal, do; J F Gingras, do; E Blain, do; C A Gagnon, General Assistant and Proof Corrector; William Wilson Jr, do; G A Macaulay, do; W B Ross, English Journal Clerk; W H Lemoine, French do; P Elvet, Assistant French do; M J McCarthy, Assistant English do; Alpheus Todd, Librarian; A G Lagole, Assistant do; A Laperrriere, Library Clerk; R Desfrles, Postmaster; Joseph Blais, Assistant do; D W Macdonnell, Sergeant-at-Arms; A L Cardinal, Chief Messenger; M McCarthy, Assistant do; O Vincent, Library Messenger; J O'Connor, Doorkeeper; Jos Lemonda, Speaker's Messenger; Edmond Pelletier, Messenger; Wm Graham, do; James Roy, Library Messenger; Edward Seasey, Messenger; Jos Asselin, do; E Baillie, Assistant Doorkeeper; Edward Storr, do; Etienne Roy, Messenger; P Buckley, do; Joseph Turgeon, do; Jos Brown, do; O Roberge, do.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hon W McDougall, Provincial Secretary; E Parent, Assistant, do, Lower Canada; E A Meredith do, Upper Canada; Thos Ross, Accountant of Contingencies; S Tatu, first class Clerk; W H Jones, do; J M Tatu, do; G Powell, do; H E Steele, do; C J Breh, do; J Gow, Office-keeper; J Dorr, Messenger; J A Fradet, do; J Logan, do, Office—Eastern Block.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Provincial Registrar, the Hon. William McDougall; Deputy Provincial Registrar, Geo R Lane; Chief Clerk, Amable Belanger; 2nd Clerk, John A. Belanger; 3rd Clerk, L A. Casteller; 4th Clerk, Alexander Bagg; 5th Clerk, Jovite Vercheres De Boucherville; 6th Clerk, Wm M Goodove; Chief Messenger, Maxime Valliquette; Asst Messenger, Francois Xavier Valliquette. Office—Eastern Block.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

A J Ferguson Blair, President Executive Council; W H Lee, Clerk do; W A Himsworth, Assistant and Confidential Clerk; F Valleraud, Asst do; Oliviere Cote, do; F H Himsworth, do; H Alexander, do; W Horace Lee, do; M Naughton, Doorkeeper; W E Morgan, Joseph Cairns and Patrick Batterson, Messengers. Office—Eastern Block.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Sir N F Belleau, Receiver General; T D Harrington, Deputy do; Geo O Reiffenstein, Confidential Clerk; T O Brambley, Book-keeper; J B Stanton, Warrant Clerk; T Lewis, Bank Acc't; J T Pollant, Warrant Clerk; L F Dufresne, Municipal Loan; C W Bay, Assistant Book-keeper; F Hunter, do; J B H Neely, Stamp Accountant Clerk; F Casault, Office-keeper; F McCaffery, Messenger. Office—Eastern Block.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE EMIGRATION AND STATISTICS.

The Hon T D McGee, Minister of Agriculture; J C Tache, Deputy do; A J Camble, Patent Clerk and Cashier; L Drapeau, Clerk; W H Johnson, do; B De la Bruce, Inspector of Agencies; S S Findin, Clerk; O C Neville, Clerk; H Casgrain, Clerk; C Lesperance, Clerk; J W O'Brien, Clerk; F Lemieux, House-keeper; J Rolty, Messenger; B Moreau, do; J B Lacroix, Wood cutter; Wm Lynch, Messenger.—Office Eastern Block.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Hon W P Howland, Minister of Finance.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S BRANCH.

W Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; N Godard, Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper; J Drysdale, Book-keeper; A Cary, do; F Scott, first class Clerk; O J Anderson, do; E W Baxter, second class clerk; P C Ryan, do; E S Wilson, do; W A Blackmore, Stenographic clerk; Hy A Jones, Extra Clerk; Geo Amund, fourth class clerk; D Ryan, Office keeper; P Pender, Messenger.

CUSTOMS BRANCH.

R S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs; Thos Worthington, Assistant; J W Peachy, Chief and Corresponding clerk; T B Robarts, J E Audy, H H Duffall, L O'Brien, G O Mallieux, P Sheppard, first class clerks; H C Hay, W Bell, Jas F Brown, second class clerks; Jas C Audy, fourth Class Clerk; J Walls Messenger.

AUDIT BRANCH.

J Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts; Hon John Simpson, Asst Auditor Public Accounts; T Cruse, 1st Book-keeper; T D Tims, 2nd Book-keeper; O Camble, 1st Class Clerk and Registrar of Free Banks; A Harvey Statistical Clerk; S Patterson, M O Barber, G M Jarvis, 2nd Class Clerks. — Hall, 3rd Class Clerk; J Derder, Messenger. Office—Eastern Block.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Hon J C Chapais, Commissioner; T Trudeau, Deputy Commissioner; F Braas, Secretary; J Baine, Book-keeper; J W Harper, 1st Clerk; G Drolet, Assistant Book-keeper; F Hamel, do; H A Fissault, J N Bon-neville, J R Arnoldi, T B French, O Dionne, Clerks; F H Ennis, Secy Prov Arbitrators; P Owens, House-keeper; M Walsh, and H Poivin, Messengers. Office—Western Block.

ENGINEERING BRANCH.

J Page, Chief Engineer; F P Rubidge, Assistant do; P Gauvreau, Architect; C McCarthy, J Le B Ross, Draughtsmen; Thos Munro and I H Rowan, Engi-neers; G Verrett, Clerk; S McLaughlin, Photographer; J B Derome, Thos Guerin, O N Michaud, E H Parent, Charles Pope, Draughtsmen; J Deslauriers, Messen-gers. Office—Western Block.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General, Hon H L Langevin; Deputy Postmaster General, Wm. H. Griffin; Accountant, H A Wicksteed; Secretary, Wm White; Cashier, John Ashworth; Superintendent Money Order Branch, P LeSueur; Clerks of First Class—E C Hayden, R Oliver, H S Weatherley, Peter Holt, J O Stewart, J T Mc-Caul, J Audette, Clerks of Second Class—J Brophy, Geo J Mason, J Boyd, J L McMahon, E H Benjamin, Wm D LeSueur, B King, J Plunkett, P E Bucke, H Hargrave, H J Garrett, Clerks of Third Class—H W Griffin, W Berry, O Frechette, R P Davis, J Wilson, J McNab, J C Patterson, Clerks of Fourth Class—J McDougall, G O'Donohoe, Thos Cross, E J Shaw, Ar-thur Lindsay.

Ocean Mail Service—R Sinclair, book-keeper; Law & Bill Stamp Branch—D Matheson, book-keeper.

Inspection Branch—John Dewe, G E Griffin, M Sweetman, Edwin F King, W G Sheppard.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, L C.

Hon G E Cartier, Attorney General; H L Langevin, Solicitor General; Geo Fuvoye, Permanent Clerk; J A Defoy, Clerk in office of A G; L W Scottie, Addit. Clerk; J W Gow, Messenger. Office Eastern Block.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, U. C.

Hon John A MacDonald, Attorney General, James Cockburn, Solicitor General, H Bernard, Chief Clerk; J Stuart, Assistant Clerk; Chas Drinkwater, Steno-graphic Clerk; P Lynch and Francis Curran, Messen-gers. Office—Eastern Block.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Hon A Campbell, Commissioner; A Russell, Assis-tant Commissioner; Jos Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor Gen; Wm Ford, accountant and cashier; Thos Devine, E T Fletcher, P L Morin, J W Bridgland, Ed Fox, E E Tache, Surveyors and Draughtsmen; John P Bouchette, S P Bauset, W Baron Von Kerber, Alex L Russell, Draughtsmen; P M Partridge, Supt of Woods and Forests; First Class Clerks—Thos Hector, H J Jones, J C Tarbutt, W P Collins, F T Judah, E A Genereux, L Alley, J Morphy, J Toimie, T Hammond, F A Hall, J V Gale, W F Whitaker, A Kirkwood, A J Taylor, E A Robitaille, D A Grant, J J Prendergast, G B Cowper, R D Moine, Second Class Clerks: P D Dugal, F Chasse, T Morikill, W E Collins, D C Mackenzie, G E Lindsay, J Worion, J M Grant, VanPelson, L Berthe-let, W Mott, S Neale, N B Dufort, E J Scott, John

Jones, Third Class Clerks: D G B Ross, R H Browne, R H Temple, J Murphy, J S Thomson, J R Montgomery, E Thomas, W J Cooper. Fourth Class Clerks: C E Dobbs, W A Varin; Office Keeper, John Bradshaw; Messengers, G Fisher, P Poivin, P Cahill, A McDonald, O Dumontier.

INDIAN ELKHO.

W Spragge, Deputy Supt; M Turner, Chief Clerk, O T Walcott, Accountant; L Vankoughnet, Corres-ponding Clerk; J P M Le Court, Clerk; R Jessop Mes-senger; Ellen Jessop, Housekeeper.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.

Col McDougall, Adjutant General; Lieut Col A De Salaberry, D A G L C; Lieut Col W Powell, D A G., U O; Lieut Col Irvine, P A D C.

Assistant Adjutants General—Canada West—Lieut Col W S Durlie, Lieut Col Samuel Peters Jarvis; as Deput Assistant Adjutants General, Lieut Col J B Taylor, Lieut Col F J Atcherly.

Assistant Adjutants General—For Canada East—Lieut Col W Osborne Smith; as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut E A Cassault; Capt W H Carter, Supt Military Schools; Lieut Jas S Naitland, Military Surveyor.

R Berry, Chief Clerk and accountant; W R Wright, Senior Clerk; Thos Wily, Chief Supt of Stores; E Gelinas, O Herbert, O H O'Meara, Grant Seymour, 1st Class Clerks; P X Lambert, G Sherwood, H McClennan, O Junot, T C LaRose, T R Boulit, 2nd Class Clerks; L Morel, Messenger; M Ryan, Assistant Messenger, Office—Western Block.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon the Finance Minister, Chairman; The Hon the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon the Postmaster General, the Hon the Receiver General; T Trudeau, T Munro, Inspectors; F Shanly, Inspector for Special purposes; J G Vansittart, Secretary. Of-ice—Eastern Block.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

J Langton, Auditor; T D Harrington, Deputy Re-ciever General; A Russell, Assist Com of Crown Lands; Wm Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; W H Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General; E S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs; T Trudeau, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Chas Cambie, Secre-tary. Office—Eastern Block.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE & STAMPS.

E S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs, Chair-man; John Langton, Auditor; W H Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General; A Harvey, Acting Secretary. Office—Eastern Block.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS BOARD.

W H Jones, Examinative Council; E Parent, Ass't Secy East; E A Meredith, Ass't Secy West; W Dick-inson, Deputy Inspector General; E S M Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs; J Langton, Auditor of Pub-lic Accounts; T D Harrington, Deputy Receiver Gen-eral; W H Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General; A Rus-sell, Ass't Com Crown Lands; T Trudeau, Deputy Com Public Works; J J Tache, Secy Bureau of Agri-culture; G H Lane, Deputy Provincial Registrar; E Steele, Clerk. Office—Eastern Block.

CANADA STANDARD WEIGHTS OF GRAIN, &c., PER BUSHEL.

Wheat.....	Lbs 40	Beans.....	Lbs 36
Indian Corn.....	58	Clover Seed.....	58
Rye.....	58	Timothy Seed and Buckwheat.....	58
Peas.....	58	Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots Parsnips.....	58
Barley.....	58	Blue Grass Seed.....	58
Oats.....	48	Hemp Seed.....	58

Spirits and Brandy, G of Wind Whisky strength dromete any strength less qua Cordilla, of Lemon, Raspber Wines— Perfumed fumery of Acetic Acid Ale, Beer &c Do do Quart or lon..... On Crude Oils, viz: Coal and sed and Naptha Benzole..... Refined Pe Sugar, viz: Candy—bro gar or sug cess equal manufact cluding a ery..... White clay ed by any to white or equal Yellow Mus Sugar, or process e Muscovad clayed, clayed... Any other ty to Bro Cane Juice, gar Cane, do, conc centrate Molasses..... Coffee, grown Do rosmet Chicory or oth as Coffee, Chicory, Kiln- Common Soap Starch..... Tobacco—M Cavendish, Common C Fine cut Canadian T Snuff and S Snuff, damp Cigars,—Valu Do Do

Goods payin Cinnamon, m Spices, includ Patent medic where spe

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(Payable on and after June 27th, 1866.)

Spirits and strong waters, viz:

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, Spirits of Wine and Alcohol not being Whisky, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for every less quantity than a gallon.

Cordials, other than Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant

Wines. Per Gallon 1 20

Perfumed Spirits to be used as perfumery only. " 1 20

Acetic Acid and Vinegar. " 0 06

Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks. " 0 06

Do do do in bottles, 4

Quart or 8 Pint bottles to the Gallon. " 0 07

On Crude Petroleum. " 0 06

Oils, viz:—

Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined. " 0 10

Naphtha. " 0 10

Benzole. " 0 10

Refined Petroleum. " 0 10

Sugar, viz:—

Candy—brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto and manufactures of refined sugar, including sucrales and confectionery. Per 100 lbs 2 60

White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined. " 3 60

Yellow Muscovado and brown clayed Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow Muscovado muscovado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed. " 2 25

Any other sugar not equal in quality to Brown Muscovado. " 1 65

Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses, Melado, concentrated Melado or concentrated Molasses. " 1 27

Molasses. " 0 75

Coffee, green. " 0 06

Do roasted or ground. " 0 04

Chicory or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw or green. " 0 03

Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground. " 0 04

Common Soap per 100 lbs. " 1 00

Starch. " 3 60

Tobacco—Manufactured, viz:

Cavendish. " 0 15

Common Cut. " 0 15

Flue cut. " 0 20

Canadian Twist. " 0 04

Seed and Seed Flour dry. " 0 15

Seed, damp, moist or pickled. " 0 10

Cigars—Value not over \$10 per Mille. Per Mille. 3 00

Do over \$10 and not over \$20 4 00

Do over \$20 and not over \$40 5 00

Do over \$40 per Mille. 6 00

Goods paying Fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of Leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery.

Clothing or wearing apparel made by hand or sewing machine.

Blacking.

Billiard Boards and Billiard Tables, and furnishings, not elsewhere specified.

Brooms and brushes of all kinds.

Cabinet ware or furniture.

Candles and tapers of Tallow, wax or any other material.

Carpets and hearth rugs,

Carriages.

Coach and harness furniture,

Chandeliers, chandeliers and gas fittings.

China ware, earthenware and crockery,

Clocks,

Corks,

Cottons, cotton warp, cotton yarn and cotton twist,

Dried fruits and nuts,

Drugs not elsewhere specified.

Fancy goods and Millinery, viz:—Articles embroidered with gold, silver or other metals, bracelets, braid, &c., made of hair, feathers and flowers, fans and fire screens, millinery of all kinds, ornaments of Bronze, alabaster, terra-cotta or composition, silver and gold cloth, thread and other articles embroidered with gold or for embroidering, thread lace and insertions, writing desks, fancy and ornamental cases and boxes and other fancy goods.

Foreign newspapers, sent otherwise than through the Post Office.

Fire works,

Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry Raspberry, Elder, and Currant Wines.

Gunpowder,

Guns, rifles and fire arms of all kinds,

Glass and glass ware, plate, and silvered, stained painted or colored,

Hats, caps and bonnets,

Hat plush,

Hosiery,

Inks of all kinds, except Printing inks.

Hardware, viz—Cutlery, polished, of all sorts. Japaned, planished tin, Britannia Metal ware. Spades, Shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks and edge-tools, scythes and snaths. Spikes, nails, tacks, brads and sprigs. Stoves and all other iron castings. Other Hardware.

Plank and sawed Lumber of all kinds, except walnut, mahogany, chestnut, rosewood and cherry.

Leather, viz—Sheep, calf, goat and chamois skins, dressed, varnished or enamelled.

Linens,

Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars.

Maccaroni and Vermicelli,

Manufactures of Marble or imitation of marble, other than rough sawn slabs or blocks.

Manufactures of Caoutchouc, India rubber or gutta percha,

Fur or of which fur is the principal part.

Hair or mohair.

Papier Mache.

Grass, oster, palm leaf, straw, whalebone or willow, except plates elsewhere mentioned.

Bone, shell, horn, pearl and ivory.

Gold, silver, electro-plate, argentine, alabata and german silver and plated and gilded ware of all kinds.

Brass or copper.

Leather or imitation of leather.

Wood not elsewhere specified.

Cashmere.

Goods paying Twenty per centum ad valorem.

Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs.

Spices, including ginger, pimento and pepper ground.

Patent medicines and medicinal preparations not elsewhere specified.

B Ross, R H
Thomson, J R
Fourth Class
Keeper, John
Owlin, P Cahill,

MILITIA.

Lieut Col A De
swell, D A G., U

Canada West—
Arvils; as Depu
Col J B Taylor.

Canada East
Assistant Adj
Lt W H Carter,
Attendant, Military

ut; W R Wright,
pt of Stores; E
rant Seymour, 1st
wood, H McClen
2nd Class Clerk;
stant Messenger,

MISSIONERS.

Chairman; The Hon
orks, the Hon the
Receiver General;
Shanly, Inspector
t, Secretary. Of

T.

ington, Deputy Re-
t Com of Crown
Inspector General;
eral; R S M Bou-
Trudeau, Deputy
as Camble, Secre-

SE & STAMPS.

of Customs, Chair-
H Griffin, Deputy
Acting Secretary.

ERS BOARD.

ill; E Parent, Ass
y West; W Dick
E S M Bouchette
on. Auditor of Pub
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er General; A Rue
Trudeau, Deputy
y Bureau of Agri
cial Registrar; B
ock.

USHEL.

Libs

Musical instruments, including musical boxes and clocks.
Mustard.
Ochres when ground or calcined.
Oil cloths.
Oils in any way rectified, pumped, racked, bleached or pressed, not elsewhere specified.

Opium.

Packages, containing goods paying specific duties only; If containing goods paying *ad valorem* duties, their value to be added to the value of the Goods for duty: except (whether the duties be specific or *ad valorem*) such packages as are declared free by section ten of this Act.

Paints and colours not exempted from duty by Schedule E.

Paper, Paper hangings.

Parasols and umbrellas.

Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement, ground and calcined.

Playing Cards.

Pickles and sauces.

Preserved meats, poultry, fish and vegetables.

Printed, lithographed or copper plate bills, bill heads, &c., and advertising pamphlets.

Portable Hand Printing presses.

Shawls.

Silks, satins and velvets.

Silk, woollen, worsted and cotton embroideries and tambour work.

Silk twist and silk and mohair twist, not elsewhere specified.

Spices, unground, including ginger, pimento and pepper.

Stationery.

Small Wares.

Tobacco Pipes.

Toys.

Varnish, other than bright or black.

Woollens.

Book, map and news printing paper.

Engravings and prints.

Flat wire for crinolines, covered.

Jewellery and watches.

Maps, charts and atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.

Ready made sails.

Spirits of Turpentine.

And all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules to this Act, as charged with any other duty, nor declared exempt from duty.

Goods paying Ten per centum ad valorem.

Sole and Upper Leather.

Ad valorem and Specific Duties.

Tea, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Specific Duties.

	Duties.
Butter.....	Per lb. 0 04
Cheese.....	" 0 06
Lard and Tallow.....	" 0 01
Fish, salted or smoked.....	" 0 01
Flour of Wheat and Rye.....	Per Brl. 0 60
Flour and Meal of all other kinds.....	" 100 lbs 0 25
Indian Corn and Grain of all kinds, except Wheat.....	" Bush. 0 10
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked.....	" lb. 0 01
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, and Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, containing not over 25 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood.....	Per gallon 0 10
Do do (except as above) containing over 25 and not more than 45 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood.....	" 0 25

Do do (except as above) containing not more than 45 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrom. in bottle's And an additional duty of 8 cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 45 degrees, whether in wood or bottles; 4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon.

Wine—Sparkling, of all kinds in bottles, when accompanied by a certificate of growth, in quarts.....

Do do do in pints.....

And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth, an additional duty of, in quarts.....

Do in pints.....

Per doz.
quarts 1 50
pints, 0 75

Per doz. 3 00

" 1 50

" 1 00

" 0 50

Free Goods.

Anchor.

Brass in bars, rods or sheets.

Brass or copper wire and wire cloth of brass or copper.

Copper in bars, rods, bolts or sheets.

Copper, brass or iron tubes and piping, when drawn.

Iron of the descriptions following, viz.—Canada plates and tin plates, Galvanized and sheet, Galvanized spikes and bolts. Wire, nail and spike rod, round or flat. Scrap, bar, rod or hoop. Hoop or tire for locomotive wheels, bent and welded. Boiler plate.

Railroad bars, wrought iron chairs and fish plates.

Roller plate. Puddled iron bars.

Lead in sheet.

Litharge.

Locomotive and engine frames, cranks, crank axles, railway car and locomotive axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins and connecting rods.

Medicinal roots.

Phosphorus.

Silk twists for hats, boots and shoes.

Steamboat and mill shafts and cranks forged in the rough.

Steam Fire Engines when imported by the Municipal Corporations of Cities, Towns or Villages for the use of such Municipalities.

Steel, wrought or cast, in bars, rods or sheets, circular or oblong.

Straw, Tuscan and grass fancy plait.

Tin, granulated or bar.

Zinc or spelter in sheet.

Azide of every description, except acetic acid and vinegar.

Alum.

Anatomical preparations.

Antimony.

Antiquities, collections of.

Apparel, wearing, of British subjects domiciled in Canada, dying abroad.

Argol.

Articles for the public uses of the Province.

Articles imported by and for the use of the Governor General.

Articles for the use of foreign consuls, when such consuls are subjects or citizens of the country they represent, and not engaged in trade and commerce.

Ashes, pot, pearl and soda.

Bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used chiefly in dyeing.

Barilla, or kelp.

Bark, tanners'.

Belting duck and hose duck.

Bleaching powders.

Boiling cloths.

Borax.

Book Binders' tools and implements.

Books—Printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor school or other books printed in this Province.

Boot-felt.

Bristles and hogs' hair of all kinds.

Broom Corn.

Busts, Car-

ter, p-

men-

and

Burrstone

Biscuit an

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Cream of

Diamonds

Donations

Charita

Drain tiles

Drawings a

Earths, cla

Eggs.

Emery, glas

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Felt hat bod

Fibrilla, M

and oth

Firewood, E

Fish, fresh

Fishing net

Flax, hemp

Furs and s

Gems and r

Gold beater

Gold and si

Grease and

Gravels.

Gypsum or

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Hides, horn

Hops.

Indigo.

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Per doz.
quarts 1 50
pint, 0 75

Per doz. 3 00
1 50

1 00
0 50

as or copper.

when drawn.
Canada plates
Galvanized
rod, round
up or tire for
Bollard plate.
and fish plates.

crank axes,
piston rods,
connecting rods

forged in the
the Municipal
allages for the
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and commerce.
and drugs used

phlets, not being
right works, nor
books, nor books to
school or other

Busts, Casts and Statues of marble, bronze or alaba-
ster, paintings and drawings as works of art, speci-
mens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems,
and all collections of antiquities.

Burrstones and Grindstones, wrought and unwrought.
Biscuit and bread from Great Britain and the B.N.A.
Provinces.

Cocoa Paste, from do do do
Cables, Iron chain, hemp and grass.
Caoutchouc or India Rubber and Gutta Percha, un-
manufactured.

Carriages of travellers and carriages employed in car-
rying merchandise, hawkers and circus troupes
excepted.

Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground.
The following articles when imported by and for the
use of officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving in
Canada, viz.—For Officers' mess: Cigars, Silver or
plated ware, China ware, Glass ware, Table
Linen, Spirits, Wines, Malt Liquor, Billiard Ta-
bles and Bagatelle Boards, Clothing, plain and
military.

Coffee, Sugar and Tea, when imported directly by and
taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops serving in
Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as
may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

Church Bells, Communion plate.
Coal and Coke.
Clothing and arms for Indian Nations.
do the Army and Military forces in the
Province.

Commissariat and Ordnance stores.
Cork wood or bark of the cork wood tree.
Cotton and flax waste.
Cotton wool, Cotton candle wick, Cotton netting and
woolen netting for India Rubber shops.

Cream of Tartar in crystals.
Diamonds and precious stones not set.
Donations of clothing for gratuitous distribution by
Charitable societies.

Drain tiles for agricultural purposes.
Drawings as works of art.
Earths, clays and sand.
Eggs.

Emery, glass and sand paper.
Essential oils of all kinds.
Farming utensils and implements, when specially im-
ported for the encouragement of agriculture.

Felt hat bodies and hat felts.
Fibrilla, Mexican fibre or Tampico white and black
and other vegetable fibres for Manufactures.

Firewood, Fire brick and clay.
Fish, fresh.
Fishing nets and seines, hooks, lines and twines.

Flax, hemp and tow, undressed.
Furs and skins, pelts or tails, undressed.
Gems and medals.
Gold beaters' brim moulds and skins.

Gold and silver leaf, and for platers' use.
Grease and scraps.
Gravels.
Gypsum or Plaster of Paris neither ground nor cal-
cined.

Human hair—angola, goat, Thibet, horse, hog and mo-
hair, unmanufactured.

Hay.
Hides, horns and pelts.
Hops.
Indigo.
Junk and oakum.
Kryolite.

Linen machine thread for Boots and Shoes.
Locomotives, and passenger, baggage and freight cars,
running upon any line of road crossing the fron-
tior, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are
admitted free, under similar circumstances, in the
United States.

Manilla grass, sea grass, and mosses for upholsterers'
purposes.
Manures.
Maps and charts, imported not as merchandise but as
the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada
to become *bona fide* settlers in the Province.

Marbles in blocks or slabs unpolished, and not spe-
cially shapen.

Medicines for Hospitals.
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of
Military and naval stores.

Models.
Musical instruments for Military Bands.
Nitro or saltpetre.

Ochres, and metallic oxides, ground or unground, and
washed or unwashed—dry, not calcined.

Oil cake or linseed cake. Oils, cocoa nut, pine and
palm in their crude, unrefined or natural state.

Ores of all kinds of metals.
Osters and willow for basket makers' use.

Philosophical instruments; and apparatus, including
globes, when specially imported for the use of
Colleges and Scientific and Literary Societies.

Pipe Clay.
Pig iron, pig lead and pig copper.
Pitch and Tar.

Printing ink and printing presses, except portable
hand printing presses.

Prunella.
Rags.
Red lead and white lead—dry.
Resin and rosin.

Rice.
Sal ammoniac, sal Soda, soda ash, caustic soda and
silicate of soda.

Salt.
Scrap Brass, and Scrap Iron.
Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing
purposes only.

Settlers' wearing apparel, and other personal effects,
implements of husbandry (not merchandise) in
actual use of persons coming to settle in the Pro-
vince.

The following articles when imported by ship-build-
ers for ship-building purposes, viz:

Ships Blocks and patent bushes for blocks, Binnacle
Lamps, Bunting, Sail cloth or Canvas from No. 1
to No. 6, Compasses, Dead Eyes, Dead Lights,
Deck Plugs, Pumps and pump gear, Shackles,
Sheaves, Signal Lamps, Travelling Trucks, Yel-
low metal in bars or bolts and yellow metal sheath-
ing, Steering apparatus, Composition Spikes and
Nails, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Iron Knees
and Elders, Wire rigging, Cordage, Treenails and
wedges, Iron masts, or parts of iron masts.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany,
Slate,
Stone unwrought, and Lithograph Stone,
Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes, Electrotype
for do,
Sulphur or brimstone in roll or flour,
Tassels.

Tin and Zinc or spelter, in blocks or pigs,
Trees, plants and shrubs, bulbs and roots,
Tobacco unmanufactured,
Turpentine, other than spirits of turpentine,
Type metal in blocks or pigs,
Varnish, bright and black for ship builders,
Vegetables,
Veneering of wood or Ivory,
Weaving or tram silk and weaving or tram cotton for
making elastic webbing, and crinoline thread for
covering crinoline wire,

Wheat,
Whiting or Whitenig,
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
Wool,
Zinc-white,
Coin and bullion,
Mill and factory Machinery of all kinds.

The colors and articles following, when imported
solely by Room Paper manufacturers and stainers for
manufacturing purposes only, that is to say:

Lakes in pulp, scarlet and morone; Ultra Marine
and Chinese blue; English Umber, raw; Blue
Black; Paris and permanent Greens; Bath and
fine washed White; Bichromate of Potash; Sugar
of Lead; British gum.

Stotted Tapes for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts

Brass and tin clasps, slides, and spangles, for do,
Rattan for caning chairs,
Machine silk twist, and machine linen thread,
Nitrate of Soda,
Whale Oils, in their crude and natural state, not in any
way rectified, racked, pumped, bleached, or pre-
pared.
Plank and Sawed Lumber of Mahogany, Rosewood,
Walnut, Chesnut, any Cherry.

*Goods, free of Duty, from and after the passing
of this Act. Schedule F.*

The following goods when of the growth, and pro-
duce of any of the British North American Provinces,
viz :

Grain, Flour and Breadstuffs of all kinds,
Animals of all kinds,
Fresh, smoked and salted meats,
Seeds and Vegetables; Green and dried fruits,
Fish of all kinds; products of Fish and of all other
creatures living in the water,
Poultry,
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow,
Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, saw-
ed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in
part,
Fish Oil,
Gypsum, ground or unground.

*Goods which may be made free of duty by procla-
mation or by order in Council.*

Any other articles than those mentioned in Sched-
ule F, being of the growth and produce of the said
British North American Provinces, that may be spe-
cially exempted from Customs duty by order of the
Governor in Council.

Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule F,
when the growth and produce of the United States of
America, may be admitted into this Province Free of
Duty, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council,
whenever satisfactory arrangements shall be entered
into with the United States for the importation of
similar articles from Canada into that country.

Table of Prohibitions.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be im-
ported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together
with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods
in which the same may be found, viz :

Books, Drawings, Paintings and Prints, of an im-
moral or indecent character;
Coin, base or counterfeit.

Report Duty.

Saw-Logs and Shingle bolts of pine or spruce ex-
ported out of Canada, except the same be exported
directly to any of the British North American Pro-
vinces :

On every 1,000 feet, board measure. Pine.....\$1 00
Do do do Spruce.....0 50

MEMORANDUM SHEWING THE POPULATION OF THE PROPOSED ELE-
CTORAL DIVISIONS OF UPPER CANADA, UNDER CONFEDERATION.

To stand as at present, the Counties of

	Population.
Prescott	15,499
Glengarry	21,187
Stormont	11,144
Dundas	18,777
Russell	15,678
Carleton	20,766
Leeds and Grenville, North Riding	15,841
Leeds, South Riding	20,698
Grenville, do	18,688
Prince Edward	20,889
Northumberland West, less South Monahan	18,842
Northumberland East	20,611
Durham, East Riding	19,151
Do West Riding	19,964
Ontario, North Riding	21,986
Do South Riding	19,919
York, East Riding	20,281
Do West Riding	16,636
Do North Riding	23,791
Haldon	23,784
Wentworth, North Riding	14,989
Do South Riding	14,993
Elgin, East Riding	21,870
Do West Riding	18,690
Waterloo, North Riding	18,946
Do South Riding	19,804
Oxford, North Riding	24,507
Do South Riding	21,676
Middlesex, East Riding	28,128
Brant, East Riding	11,806
Do West Riding	18,938
Essex	28,511
Lanark, North Riding	15,687
Do South do	18,978
Toronto East do	19,991
Do West do	24,530
Hamilton	19,086
Ottawa	14,689
Kingston	18,748
London	11,680

Boroughs with Townships attached.

	Population.
Brockville, Town	4112
Elizabethtown	6101
Do Constituency	20913
Niagara Town	2400
Do Township	4470
Do Constituency	1915
Corwall Town	6000
Do Township	6915
Do Constituency	6915

NEW OR ALTERED CONSTITUENCIES.

ALGOMA.

BRUCE.

NORTH RIDING :

Arran	2551
Amabel	182
Albemarle	54
Bruce	2250
Bury	
Eldersley	1774
Eastnor	
Lindsay	
Saugeen	1620
Southampton Village	609

SOUTH RIDING :

Brant	8940
Carriok	8125
Culross	3163
Greenock	2264
Huron	1847
Kincross	2429
Kincardine, including Village	1843
	3887
	18550

NORTH RIDING
Ashfield
Colborne
Clinton
Grey
Hullett
Howick
Morris
McKillop
Tuscarora
Wawanosh

SOUTH RIDING
Goderich
Goderich
Hay
Stephen
Stanley
Tuckers
Usborne

West Riding
Carleton Place
Delaware
Eldersley
Metcalf
Moss
Strathroy

NORTH RIDING
Adelaide
Biddulph
Lobo
McGillivray
Williams
Williams

Bosquet
Brooke
Enniskillen
Moore
Plymouth
Sarnia
Sarnia Township
Wagawick

Chatham
Chatham
Dover
East Tilbury
Harwich
Raleigh
Romney
B
Camden
Euphonia
Dawn
Howard
Orford
Sombra
Zone, (tak

SOUTH RIDING
Artemesia
Bentinck
Egremont
Glenn

HURON.

	Population.
NORTH RIDING.	
Ashfield.....	3617
Colborne.....	1869
Clinton Village.....	1900
Grey.....	2461
Hullett.....	2709
Howick.....	2232
Morris.....	2383
McKillop.....	3495
Turnberry.....	1864
Wawanosh.....	3451
	24,075
SOUTH RIDING.	
Goderich Town.....	3027
Goderich Township.....	3662
Hay.....	3054
Stephen.....	3226
Stanley.....	3423
Tuckersmith.....	3226
Uxborne.....	3210
	23,557

MIDDLESEX.

WEST RIDING.	
Carradoc.....	4422
Delaware.....	2224
Ekfrid.....	3274
Metcalfe.....	1748
Moore.....	3038
Strathroy Village.....	751
	14,850
NORTH RIDING.	
Adelaide.....	2509
Biddulph, taken from Huron.....	3401
Lobo.....	3856
McGillivray, taken from Huron.....	3821
Williams, East.....	2475
Williams, West.....	2221
	18,083

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.....	3097
Brooke.....	1900
Ennisville.....	1099
Moore.....	2378
Plympton.....	3397
Sarnia.....	1540
Sarnia Town.....	3001
Wexwick.....	3838
	19,445

KENT.

Chatham.....	3685
Chatham, Town of.....	4446
Dover.....	2656
East Tilbury.....	1907
Harwick.....	4556
Raleigh.....	6760
Romney.....	470
	20,750

BOTHWELL-NEW COUNTY.

Camden and Gore, [taken from Kent].....	2744
Euphemis, taken from Lambton.....	2159
Dawn, do do.....	736
Howard, taken from Kent.....	5976
Orford, do do.....	2554
Sombra, taken from Lambton.....	3116
Zone, [taken from Kent].....	1550
	16,004

GRANT.

SOUTH RIDING.	
Artemesia.....	2575
Bentnick.....	3331
Egremont.....	2984
Glenelg.....	3045

Population.

Melancthon.....	1859
Normanby.....	3968
Osprey.....	3201
Proton.....	1240
	30,665

NORTH RIDING.

Collingwood.....	1493
Derby.....	1948
Euphrasia.....	1479
Holland.....	2317
Keppel, Sarawak & Brooke.....	692
Sullivan.....	1786
St. Vincent.....	2893
Sydenham.....	3021
Owen Sound—Town of.....	2316
	17,082

PERTH.

NORTH RIDING.	
Kilma.....	2892
Ellice.....	2516
Logan.....	2359
Mornington.....	3040
North Easthope.....	3123
Stratford.....	2809
Wallace.....	2400
	16,645

SOUTH RIDING.

Blanchard.....	3774
Downie.....	2510
Fullerton.....	2890
Hibbard.....	2848
Mitchell, village.....	1216
South Easthope.....	2852
St. Marys, village.....	2778
	19,448

WELLINGTON.

NORTH RIDING.	
Amaranth.....	1196
Arthur.....	3367
Luther.....	629
Minto.....	2341
Maryborough.....	2124
Peel.....	3006
	15,965

CENTRE RIDING.

Eramosa.....	3604
Erin.....	4948
Elora, village.....	1043
Fergus, village.....	1117
Garafraxa.....	4866
Nichol.....	2895
Pikington.....	2297
	20,370

SOUTH RIDING.

Guelph, township.....	3088
Guelph, town.....	6076
Fuslinch.....	4701
	13,865

NORFOLK.

SOUTH RIDING.	
Charlottetown.....	3475
Houghton.....	1859
Walsingham.....	4255
Woodhouse and Gore.....	3708
	13,922

NORTH RIDING.

Middleton.....	3906
Simcoe, town.....	1859
Townsend.....	3743
Windham.....	4006
	14,59

HALDIMAND.

Cayuga, North.....	3012
South.....	388
Dunn.....	965

	Population.
Onondaga	1030
Rainham	5116
Seneca	4377
Walpole	4842
	19,397

MONCK-NEW COUNTY.

Catskill, taken from Lincoln	3005
Cornborough, taken from Haldimand	1253
Dunville, village of—taken from Haldimand	1253
Gatesborough, taken from Lincoln	2350
Moulton and Sherbrooke, taken from Haldimand	1781
Peelham, taken from Welland	2646
Wainfleet	2816
	14,337

LINCOLN.

Clinton	2382
Grantham	2346
Grimby	1005
Louth	1024
St. Catharines, town of	6234
	18,191

WELLAND.

Bertie	2215
Crowland	1457
Chippewa, village	1083
Clifton, village	1222
Fort Erie, village	400
Humberstone	3000
Stamford	3641
Thorold, village	1616
Willoughby	1589
Welland, village	731
	26,026

PEEL.

Brampton	1557
Chippewasburg	637
Streetsville, village	750
Toronto	6593
Toronto Gore	1728
	17,578

CARDWELL-NEW COUNTY.

Adela, taken from Simcoe	3140
Albion, taken from Peel	5078
Caledon, taken from Peel	4386
Monro, taken from Simcoe	2425
	16,034

SIMCOE.

SOUTH RIDING.	
Bradford, village	961
Egan	2904
Innisfil	4573
Mulmur	1814
Tecumseh	4543
Toronto	1073
West Gwillimbury	3803
	19,474

NORTH RIDING.

Balaclava and Robinson	3174
Barrie, town	1403
Collingwood, town	258
Flores	1000
Medonte	3890
Nottingham	1394
Oro	3036
Reformatory Prison	146
Sunnidale	355
Tiny and Tay	1701
Vespra	1092
	18,551

VICTORIA.

	Population.
SOUTH RIDING.	
Emily	3923
Lindsay, village	1907
Mariposa	5503
Opa	3673
Verniam	1546
	15,780

NORTH RIDING.

Aurora	109
Berley	333
Carden	623
Dalton	61
Digby	68
Eldon	3608
Fenslon	2122
Hindon	11
Larson	407
Lutterworth	493
Macaulay and Draper	36
Morrison, Muskoka, Monk and Watt	297
Sommerville	614
	7,586

PETERBOROUGH.

WEST RIDING.	
Emblemore	663
Monaghan, South—taken from Northum-	1288
berland	1981
Monaghan, North	3979
Peterborough, town	8705
Smith	11,157

EAST RIDING.

Ashburnham, village	908
Arphodel	3111
Belmont and Methuen	359
Duoro	2412
Dummer	3105
Galway	480
Harvey	880
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart	274
Otonabee	480
Snowdon	18
	14,738

HASTINGS.

WEST RIDING.	
Bellville	3277
Midway	5053
Trenton	1389
	12,757

EAST RIDING.

Hungerford	424
Thurlow	424
Tyendinaga	7512
	13,080

NORTH RIDING.

Elsevir	1409
Huntington	3917
Madoc	3896
Marmora and Lake	1492
Rawdon	3891
Stirling, village	758
Tudor	843
	14,507

LENNOX.

Adelphatown	891
Amherst Island	1970
Ernestown	5450
Fredericksburgh, North and South	3876
Napanee, village	1778
Richmond	3450
	14,507

ADDINGTON.

Abinger and Denbigh	175
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Anglesea
Barrie and O
Camden
Hinchinbro
Kaladar
Kenned
Miller and O
Olden
Oso
Palmerston
Portland
Sheffield

Bedford
Kingston, tow
Loughborough
Portsmouth, Y
Pittsburgh, w
Storrington
Wolfe Island
Forts Henry
and Asyth

SOUTH RIDING.
Admaston

OT
CITY CORPO

M K D
ningham, John
Mosgrove, Dona
Isaac Berchou
Scott, John Row
Wood, T Starn
Goulden, J B C
Finance—Ald
very, and Coun
Ald Langford, D
ey. By-Laws
Coun Scott and
Langford and
Marte—Ald
and Perkins
ow and Goodw
Ald Cunningham
and Perkins
Mayor; Ald Ma
eau and Gould

CORPORATION
alliff, R Ross;
ctor, G M Fren
POLICE COMM
and the Police M
Recorder, G O
Lott; High B
rmstrong, Day
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POLICE COMM
P Lett, Sittin
ay, Chief of
red Davis; Pol
agloire, Berich
etective—E J C
Coroner—Ge
R. Riel.

Issues of Ma
n. Office.
OTTAWA: Car
xander, Burgh
gistrar. Omce

Population.
2923
1907
5503
3672
3546
15,750
109
332
626
61
3503
2123
11
497
498
38
297
614
7,586

Population.	Population.
Angloes...	186
Barrie and Oranndon...	463
Camden...	7516
Hinckinbroke...	760
Kaladar...	1080
Kennabed...	429
Miller and Canago...	68
Olden...	425
Oso...	349
Palmerston...	197
Portland...	2386
Sheffield...	2925
	17,389

FRONTENAC.	
Bodford.....	1691
Kingston, township.....	4837
Loughborough.....	2449
Portsmouth, village.....	892
Pittsburgh, with Howe Island.....	4394
Storrington.....	2894
Wolfe Island.....	3601
Fort Henry and Frederick, Penitentiary and Asylum.....	1869

RENFREW.	
SOUTH RIDING.	
Admaston	1718

	Population.
Arnprior, village.....	670
Bagot and Brougham.....	1650
Blithfield.....	173
Brudenell, Raglan and Radcliffe.....	1023
Grafton.....	1253
Griffith and Sebastopol.....	590
Mortia.....	1192
Lindock.....	
Matawotahan.....	
McNab.....	2900
Renfrew, village.....	700
	10,889

NORTH RIDING.	
Algona, North and South.....	424
Bromley.....	1275
Burns.....	
Clara.....	
Head.....	
Haggerty.....	
Maris.....	604
Pembroke, township.....	687
Pembroke, village.....	687
Petawawa, Buchanan and McKay.....	338
Richards.....	
Rolph and Wyllie.....	256
Ross.....	1311
Sherwood.....	
Stafford.....	550
Westmeath.....	2091

OTTAWA AND DISTRICT—PUBLIC BODIES, SOCIETIES, &c.

CITY CORPORATION—OFFICERS, &c., 1866.

M E Dickinson, Esq. Mayor. Aldermen—Jas Cunningham, John Langford, M McCormick, O Bate, W Mosgrove, Donald Dow, James Goodwin, H J Friel, Isaac Berichon, Isidore Traversy. Councilors—B Scott, John Rowatt, Lyman Perkins, F Abbott, W O Wood, T Starnier, J Heney, E Martineau, Charles Boudien, J E Guérard. Standing Committee—On Finance—Ald. Cunningham, Bate, Berichon, Traversy, and Coun. Wood. Streets and Improvements—Ald Langford, Dow, Goodwin, Coun Abbott and Heney. By-Laws—Ald Friel, McCormick, and Mosgrove; Coun Scott and Goulden. Fire and Water—Ald Bate, Langford and Berichon; Coun Starnier and Heney. Harbours—Ald Friel, Coun Rowatt, Starnier, Guérard and Perkins. Privileges—Ald McCormick, Traversy, Dow and Goodwin; Coun Rowatt. Court of Revision—Ald Cunningham, Friel and Mosgrove; Coun Guérard and Perkins. Board of Health—His Worship the Mayor; Ald McCormick; Coun Scott, Wood, Martineau and Goulden.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.—Clerk, W P Lett; High Bailiff, E Ross; Chamberlain, W H Thompson; Collector, G H Preston; Messenger, Michael Nite.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The Mayor, the Recorder and the Police Magistrate.

RECORDERS' COURT.—Recorder, J B Lewis; Clerk, W Lett; High Bailiff, Roderick Ross; Crier, Edward Armstrong. Days of Sitting—First Mondays in March and September; and the 3rd Monday in December.

POLICE COURT.—Police Magistrate, M O'Gara; Clerk, W P Lett. Sittings—half-past nine, a. m. every week. Chief of Police, Thomas Langrell; Sergeant, Fred Davis; Policemen—John Brown, Francis Ritchie, Agloire, Berichon, John Little, Michael Nite, J O'Keefe, elective—E J O'Neil.

COMMISSIONERS—George Patterson, Dr VanCortlandt and F. Nite.

ISSUES OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Thomas Ross, Prec. Office.

OTTAWA CITY REVENUE OFFICE.—Elgin Street: Alexander Burritt, Registrar; Thos Sproule, Deputy Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m., to 8 p. m.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

CARLETON.—County Town, Ottawa City.—J. Holmes, Warden, Huntly; Z Wilson, Treasurer, Ottawa; Edw'd Bearman, Clerk, Ottawa; John E Lewis, Solicitor, Ottawa; George Brown and John Houston, Auditors, and Auditors of School Money; Dr Jas Grant, Surgeon of the Gait; Higgins, Governor of the Gait; Wm Corbett, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Christopher Armstrong, County Judge, Ottawa; R Lyon, Deputy County Judge, Ottawa; R Lees, County Attorney, Ottawa; S Fraser, Sheriff, Ottawa; J Ballif, Deputy Sheriff, Ottawa; J Fraser, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk of County Court and Registrar of Surrogate, Ottawa; E Lees, Clerk of the Peace, Ottawa; John Wilson, Master and Deputy Registrar in Chancery, Ottawa.

ISSUES OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Richmond, Huntly and March, Richard Kidd; Osgood, James Blair; Pittroy, W P Taylor.

COUNTY OF CARLETON REGISTRY OFFICE.—E Sherwood, Registrar; Edward Schofield, Deputy Registrar; office hours from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PASQUET & BRASILL.—James Daniell, County Judge, L'Original; E Darnell Taylor, County Attorney, L'Original; O P Treadwell, Sheriff, L'Original; J W Marston, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk of County Court, and Registrar of Surrogate, L'Original; J Higginson, Registrar at Prescott, L'Original; James Keays, Registrar and Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Russell, Dunsmuirville; E Darnell Taylor, Clerk of the Peace, L'Original.

DIVISION COURT CLERKS.

CARLETON.—George R Burke, Ottawa; John A Bryson, Richmond; John Fenton, South Huntly; Wm D Piggott, Fitzroy Harbour; Wm Cowan, North Gower; Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; Osgood, Thomas G Anderson, Nepean.

LANARK AND RENFREW.—Robt Moffat, Perth; Wm Robertson Lanark; James O Boal, Orkney Place; Harper, Smith's Falls; R H Davis, Pakenham; Wm Halfpenny, Renfrew; A W Bell, Douglas; Andrew

Irving, Pembroke; S G Lynn, Eganville; John Patterson, Almonte; James Bell, Arnprior.

LEND AND GREENVILLE.—Jno B Jones, Brockville; Thos Harrison, Prescott; S McCammon, Gananoque; Robt Leslie, Kemptville; Michael Kelly, Merrickville; Hugh McKay, Delta; Hiram McCrea, Frankville; Horace Kilborn, Newboro; David Mansell, Farmersville; Thos Robertson, Spencerville; Warran Lymah, North Augusta; Alfred A Munro, Mallorytown.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—S M Bushman, L'Orignal; Wm McCrea, Vankleek Hill; David Steele, East Hawkesbury; Albert Hagar, Plantagenet; N W Dunning, Cumberland; James Keays, Russell; Thomas White, Hawkesbury; Henry Bradley, Catonsville.

PUBLIC BODIES, &c.

OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—Thos Reynolds, President, Montreal. *Officers:* J G Leslie, Secretary and Treasurer, Ottawa; T B Dettlor, Superintendent, Prescott; Thos Reynolds, Receiver, Montreal; O Dame, Master Machinist, Prescott; William Ronaldson, Road Master, Prescott.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNERS.—Francis Clemow, for City of Ottawa and Counties of Carleton and Russell; Rod Ross, for the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

OTTAWA GAS COMPANY.—G B L Fellowes, President; S Howell, Vice-President. *Directors:* J M Ourrier, Horace Merrill, Hon J Skead, M S Stevenson, Thomas Patterson, W Wade, O T Bate. *Secretary-Treasurer:* C. L. Fellowes, *Manager:* James Perry. *Spotters:* Lyon and Remon.

OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.—Hon James Skead, President; Ed McGillivray, Vice-President; H V Noel, Treasurer; G H Perry, Secretary. *Council:*—H J Friel, S Howell, Thomas Hinton, Thomas Patterson, J M Currier, James Dyke, C G Cunningham.

OTTAWA ASSOCIATION OF LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.—President, Allan Gilmour; Vice-President, Richard McConnell. *Directors:* David Moore, Joseph Aumont, Levi Young, Hon James Skead, Robert Conroy, Treasurer, Robert Skead; Secretary, *Audit Committee:* Hon James Skead, David Moore, and the Secretary.

MADAWASKA RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—*Directors:* Hon James Skead, Daniel McLaughlin, Robert Conroy, and Edward Griffin. President, Robert Conroy; Vice-President and Treasurer, Edward Griffin; Secretary, John Clancy; Managing Director, Hon James Skead.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Office, Elgin street.—Duncan Graham, collector; A Douglas, surveyor; J S Lee, clerk; Alexander Honey, 1st landing waiter; John Little, 2d landing waiter; John Rowland, messenger. Office hours, from 9 a m to 8 p m.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE.—Corner Hugh and Queen streets.—A J Russell, agent, and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada; C S McNutt, assistant; D Russell, draughtsman; James Ritchie, and Edward Smith, Jr, clerks; Richard Quinn, messenger.

RIDEAU CANAL OFFICE.—Jas D Slater, superintendent; Martin Garman, clerk; Francis Garman, foreman of works; Paul Cooper, messenger.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OTTAWA RIVER WORKS.—Middle street.—Horace Merrill, superintendent; David Scott, clerk and accountant; George Johnson, messenger.

ORDNANCE LANDS OFFICE.—William F Coffin, Ordnance Lands Agent; William Mills, book-keeper; Jas Forsyth, land bailiff; Chas Cotterill, messenger.

BYTOWN AND KEMPAN ROAD COMPANY.—George Arnold, president; Jas D Slater, Robert Grant, Wm Graham, Thomas Graham; C H Piney, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST'S CHURCH [Church of England].—Sparks street.—Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rector; Parsonage adjoining the Church. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 4 p m.

CHAPEL OF EASE [Church of England].—Sussex street.—Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rector. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 6 p m.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH [Church of England].—Services are held at present in the Court House, Daly street, at 11 a m, and 4 p m. Rev Dr Jones, Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S [Church of Scotland].—Wellington street.—Rev Dr Alexander Spence, Minister; residence, Sparks between Sally and Bay streets; Rev H J McLarday, Assistant; residence, Wellington street. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 4 p m.

KNOX'S [Free] CHURCH.—Daly street.—Rev Thomas Wardrope, Minister; Residence, Stewart street. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 4 p m.

BANK STREET [Free] CHURCH.—Rev William Moore, Minister. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 4 p m.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Corner of Albert and Elgin streets. Rev J Elliott, Minister; residence, Sparks street, between Sally and Bay. Hours of service, 11 a m, and 4 p m.

WELSHAN METHODIST CHURCH.—Metcalfe, corner of Queen street.—Revs J Doune and H Beason, Ministers. Services 10 1/2 a m, and 4 p m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of York and Dathousie streets.—Rev W E Johnson, Minister. Services 10 1/2 a m, and 4 p m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Queen and Bridge streets, LeBreton's Place.—Rev E S Howard, Minister. Services 10 1/2 a m, and 4 p m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Queen, between Elgin and Metcalfe streets.—Rev Daniel McPhail, Minister. Services 11 a m, and 4 p m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH [Roman Catholic].—Rev Mr Collins. Hours of service, 10 a m, and 7 p m, from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 10 a m, and 8 p m, from St. Michael's until Easter.

CATHEDRAL NOTRE DAME [Roman Catholic].—Rev D Dandurand, Vicar-General. Hours of service, 8 a m, and 10 a m, and 7 p m, from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 8 a m, and 10 a m, and 6 p m, from St. Michael's until Easter. Organist, Mr Denner.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH [Roman Catholic].—Rev J F Gaillard, P P. Hours of Divine service, Sundays and Holydays, Mass at 8 and 10 a m, from Easter until the Feast of St. Michael. Vespers 7 p m. Organist, Mrs P Ryan.

OTTAWA COLLEGE.—His Lordship Jos Eug Bruno Guigue, Bishop of Ottawa; Vicar-General, R P, D Dandurand, O M I; J E O'Connor, Secretary.

NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.—Resident Priests, D Dandurand, Vicar-General; Parish Priests, M Molloy and Rev Alfred Dawson, Long Island.

ST. JOSEPH [L. T.].—Res Priest, J F Gaillard.

ST. ANDREW [U. T.].—Res Priest, Rev Mr Collins.

N D DE BONSERCHES [U. T.].—Res Priest, H Reboul.

CHAPELAIN OF GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Res Priest, F A Grenier.

OTTAWA SEMINARY.—Res Priests, J H Ryan, J M Tortel, J Gaillard.

OTTAWA COLLEGE.—Res Priests, J H Ryan, J B Baudin, A Dorbuel, J Laviole, G Cavanagh.—Mourier, J Barrett, J McCarthy.

HUDON'S BAY MISSION.—Res Priests, J M Pinn, L Lebreton. Residence, St. Claude, on the Temiskaming River, [L O].

SHANTY MINE

PARISHES IN J LAVIN, Vice Portage-du-Pu Aymer; P M Fremont, La P du Desart; J Brady, Buck J David, Ste A Montebello; Dessauha, La

PARISHES IN Hawkesbury; J Mc tagenst; J Mc M Morell, Cast Gloucester; T de Gloucester; Huntly; J J Co M Roulier; J Vear; J Gillie, ongo road.]

RELIGIOUS

Ottawa Aug Hay, President William Hamilton; Rev. Secretary; Rev May, Treasurer Hon Malcolm C Whiteside, Mac Brown, C Oam Gallagher, Rob P LeSueur, V Minore, J McMatthew Patterson, Thorburn, J T Clergy of the

Irish Protectors of the S M P P; First V Second Vice-P Henry McCormac Sproule; Corrie Chaplain, Rev George Shoultis, McCullough, W Auditors.—A Wo

Magdalen A established 182 awa street, bet

St. Joseph's between Sussex

St. Patrick's between Dalhous

Protestant O of Maria

Ottawa Condo reets; establish rev Mother Bru

General Hos ne Sisters of Ob Dr. Beaubien, a

County of Ca tawa.—Pres Alexander, Wot

St. Patrick's alting Physici ancorland, M ane, Dr Grant wetland.

Society of St. ady.—Spiritual hn O'Reilly;

SHAWT MISSION—Res Priests, L Reboul and Laperce

PARISHES IN LOWER CANADA—J Lynch, Allumettes; J Lavin, Vicar; L Ouellet, Calumet; A O Malley, Portage-du-Fort; A B Casey, Onslow; J Michel, Aylmer; P McGee, Chelsea; O Gay, Wakefield; L Fremont, La Pêche; Res Priests, Deleage, L Babel, N du Desert; J Chaine, La Gatielle; L Jouvett and J Brady, Buckingham; C Guillaume, S Andre Avellin; J David, Ste Angélique de Papineauville; M Bourassa, Montebello; J Madrip, St. Philippe de Chatham; M Desautels, Lechabard O Boucher, Ripon.

PARISHES IN UPPER CANADA—T Duhamel, East Hawkesbury; A Brant, L'Original; O Bertrand, Plantagenet; J McCormack, Vicar; O Boucher, Cumberland; M Morell, Castor Russell; J A Chaine, St. Joseph de Gloucester; T O Boyle, Osgoode; J O'Brien, Visitation de Gloucester; P O'Connell, Richmond; E Vaughan, Huntly; J J Collins, Pakenham; J Bouvier, Renfrew; M Rougier, Vicar; J Byrne, Eganville; D Jelmont, Vicar; J Gills, Pembroke; P Oddy, Burdell, (Osgoode road).

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society—Officers: George Hay, President; William Oleg, William Cousens, William Hamilton and James W. Bridgland, Vice Presidents; Rev. Thomas Wardrop, Corresponding Secretary; Rev J Elliott, Recording Secretary; George May, Treasurer; John Durie, Depository. Committee: Hon Malcolm Cameron, Dr J A Grant, Dr H Hill, Dr Whiteless, Messrs. James Allan G R Blyth, John Brown, C Cambie, F G Crosby, G E Elliott, Thomas Gallagher, Robert Hunter, Thomas Hunter, S Howen, P Lesueur, W A MacAgg, John McKinnon, Wm Minor, J McMillan, Henry McCormick, James Ogilvy, Matthew Patterson, James Rochester, Jas Stewart, J Thorburn, J Tracy, and all the resident Protestant Clergy of the city.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Association of Ottawa. Officers of the Society, 1866—President: W F Powell, M P P; First Vice-President, Peter A Eagleson, senior; Second Vice-President, William Porter; Treasurer, Henry McCormick; Recording Secretary, Thomas Sproule; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Rathwell; Chaplain, Rev J S Lander; Council—Geo Patterson, George Shoultis, George May, E Bishop, J Cotton, R McCullough, William Cousens, B Clinch, P Abbott. Auditors—A Woodburn and Charles Magee.

Magdalen Asylum—*Sisters of the Good Shepherd* (established 1866)—Madame Jerome, Superiress. Ottawa street, between Gloucester and Chapel.

St. Joseph's Orphan's Home—North side Bolton, between Sussex and Dalhousie.

St. Patrick's Orphan's Home—South side Church, between Dalhousie and Sussex streets, near Dalhousie.

Protestant Orphan's Home—Bank street near corner of Maria.

Ottawa Convent—Corner Sussex and Nunnary streets; established 1845; now under the charge of Rev Mother Bruyere, Superiress.

General Hospital—Under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. Dr. Hill, consulting physician; Dr. Beaubien, surgeon.

County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa—President, Judge Armstrong; Treasurer, Alexander Workman; Secretary, Rodrick Ross; Steward, George Sadler; Matron, Mrs Sadler; Consulting Physicians, E Hill, M R C S (London), Ed Anselland, M R C S (London); Attending Physicians, Drs Grant, McGillivray, McKenzie, Henry, and Weiland.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul—Conference of Our Lady—Spiritual Director, Rev Mr Molloy; President, John O'Reilly; Vice-President, Wm Kennedy; Secre-

tary, Robert O'Reilly; Treasurer, Thos Coffey; Librarian, James Devlin; Patron of Schools, John O'Reilly, M.D. Meets every Sunday at 3 o'clock p.m., at its new hall, Sussex street, opposite the Cathedral.

Société Ste. de Paul d'Ottawa—J Bie Richer, President; Ed Milhote, 1st Vice-President; H Pinard, 2nd Vice-President; Charles Piche, Secretary; Flavien Kochoon, Treasurer. Meeting hall, opposite French Cathedral; meets every Sunday at 2 p.m. The object of this society is to help the poor during winter.

BANKS.

Bank of British North America: Ottawa Branch—Office, 140 Wellington street. A O Kelly, Manager; John F Lawless, Accountant; W Tomlinson, Teller.

Bank of Montreal: Ottawa Branch—209, Wellington street. Andrew Drummond, Manager; J A Stewart, Accountant; D J Crawford, teller; E W Strathy, Assistant Teller; Deposit Ledgerkeeper, George Brown; Government Clerks, F G Lewis and B Tassie; W D Powell, Clerk; F Steele, Messenger.

Quebec Bank: Ottawa Branch—Wellington street. H V Noel, Manager; C V Noel, Teller; E Crombie, Accountant; Thomas McKinnon, Clerk.

Ontario Bank: Branch at Ottawa—William Wade, Manager; A O Mowbray, Accountant; S A McMurty, Teller; G Mann, Teller in Savings Department. Office, north east corner Sparks and Metcalfe.

Royal Canadian Bank: Branch at Ottawa—Office, 77 Sparks street, Desbarats' building. M P Hayes, Manager; Charles Grassett, Teller.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Ottawa Citizen—Published Daily and Weekly, by I B Taylor, Editor and proprietor. The Citizen is now in its twenty-second year, and was originally established as the *Bytown Packet*. Office, No 20, Rideau street, Ottawa. Subscription price—Daily, 36, and Weekly 31, in advance, per annum.

The Canada Gazette—George E Desbarats, publisher. Office, Desbarats' building, corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets.

The Evening Post—Daily and Weekly, by C E Stewart & Co, proprietors. 81 Jones, publisher. Office, Metcalfe, south of Sparks street. Subscription price—Daily, 34; Weekly, 31 per annum in advance.

The Ottawa Times—Daily and Weekly, George Cotton & Co, proprietors and publishers. Office, 56 Sparks street. Daily, 36 and Weekly, 31 per annum, in advance.

The Daily News—Andrew Wilson & Son, editors and proprietors. Office, St. Paul, between Nicholas and Ottawa streets. Subscription price, 34 per annum.

Le Canada [French]—Tri-Weekly and Weekly, Duvernay Bros, publishers and proprietors. Office, 20 York street.

MASONIC.

Royal Arch—Carlton, R A, Chapter No 16, O.E. Ex Comp, H A Sims, Z; J P Featherston, past Z; T O Clarke, H; R Lyon, J; Comp, Fred Maret, Scribe E; Alex Barritt, Scribe N; Ex Comp, D M Grant, Treasurer; Comp, Geo Clarke, Prin Sojourner; Jas Starke, Senior Assistant do; Geo Cox, Junior Assistant do; J Sweetman, Janitor. Meets in the Masonic Hall, Elgin street, on the second Monday in each month.

Corinthian Lodge, A F and A M, No 59 O.E.—W B Thistle, W M; I B Taylor, P M; G Logan, S W; Robert Watson, J W; A Barritt, Treas; Fred Maret, Secy; A Campbell, S D; E F Kemson, J D; Thomas Patterson, I G; J Sweetman, Tyler. Meets on the third Thursday in each month.

Dalhousie Lodge, No 871, F. & M.—Regular meetings first Tuesday of every month. Established 8th June, 1843. Officers—Frank D. Tisima, W M; R Merrill,

P. M.; J. Macdonald, S. W.; J. T. Bartram, J. W.; N. S. Bladell, Treasurer; W. Hay, Secretary; H. P. McCarthy, S. D.; A. M. Peck, J. D.; S. G. Stone, Chaplain; W. Morrison and A. Mathewman, Stewards; S. Spencer, I. G.; J. Sweetman, Tyler.

Doric Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 58, G. R. C.—Instituted March 28, 1855. Meets on the first Wednesday in each month, at the Masonic Hall, Elgin street. *Officers:*—J. P. Featherston, W. M.; J. J. Gemmell, S. W.; Andrew Christie, J. W.; Rev. O. B. Pettit, Chaplain; O. T. Thomas, Treasurer; D. P. Williams, Secretary; W. F. Bonsall, S. D.; Edward Bearman, J. D.; Samuel Rathwell, I. G.; John McCarthy, Tyler; E. R. Hamilton and G. A. Hawkins, Stewards.

Civil Service Lodge, F and A M, No 148, G R C. Regular meetings, second Tuesday of the month, at Masonic Hall, Elgin street. Organized 1851. *Officers:*—W. M., Jas. H. Rowan; F. M., W. Spink; S. W., Thomas Monro; J. W., B. Kling; Chaplain, T. Bedford Jones; Treasurer, J. V. Gale; Secretary, G. O. Reinstein; S. D., H. S. Weatherly; J. D., P. St. Hill; Dir. Cer., J. W. Harper; Stewards, H. J. Garrett and — Ebbs; I. G., Alex. Cambie; Tyler, John Sweetman.

Builders' Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 177, G. R. C.—Elgin street. Instituted 22d August, 1855. Regular meetings, Fridays, on or before full moon. *Officers:*—Henry A. Sims, W. M.; John McKee, S. W.; Samuel Rogers, J. W.; James Robertson, Treasurer; Thomas Painter, Secretary; Wm. M. Beattie, S. D.; T. M. Currier, J. D.; George Clarke, M. C.; James Salmon and Rodney Eaton, Stewards; Jas. Strachan, I. G.; John McCarthy, Tyler.

ROYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION, B. N. A.

Loyal Orange County Lodge of the County of Carleton.—Meets semi-annually. *Officers for 1866:* John Holmes, Huntley, W. C. M.; James Bearman, North Gower, W. D. C. M.; Collier M. Church, M. D., Hasledean, Secretary; Wm. Elliott, North Gower, Treasurer; — Simpson, Richmond, C. Chaplain; Collier M. Church, Hasledean, D. Dir. Ceremonies.

Ottawa Loyal Orange District Lodge No. 4.—Of the County of Carleton, meets quarterly in the Orange Hall, Wellington square, Upper Ottawa. *Officers for 1866:* Abraham Fraw, W. D. M.; John Porter, W. D. M.; John McCarthy, Treasurer; Thomas Sproule, Secretary; Henry McJornick, D. C.; Francis Link, D. Dir. Cer.

PRIVATE LODGES.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 47.—Meets on the second Monday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Wellington Square, Upper Town. *Officers for 1866:* W. F. Powell, M. P. F. W. M.; James Clarke, W. D. M.; Francis Clemow, Secretary; Thomas Nelson, Treasurer; Wm. Wood, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No 119.—Meets on the first Tuesday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Cumberland street, Lower Town. *Officers for 1866:* John Porter, W. M.; Hugh Davis, W. D. M.; Henry McCormick, Treasurer; Samuel Rathwell, Secretary; Wm. Porter, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 126.—Meets on the second Monday of each month, in the Orange Hall, Queen street, Central Ottawa. *Officers for 1866:* Richard Bishop, W. M.; T. J. O'Connor, W. D. M.; John McCarthy, Treasurer; Thomas Sproule, Secretary; F. Abbott, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 231.—Meets in the Orange Hall, Wellington Square, Upper Town, on the first Tuesday of each month. *Officers for 1866:* Abraham Pratt, W. M.; Henry J. Borbridge, W. D. M.; Archibald Graham, Treasurer; John Greene, Secretary; John McIntyre, F. C.

Loyal Orange Lodge No 237.—Meets in the Orange Hall, Wellington Square, Upper Town, on the second Wednesday of each month. *Officers for 1866:* John Langford, W. M.; Frank Graham, W. D. M.; Francis Link,

Treasurer; Thomas Clarke, Secretary; Solomon Edwards, F. C.

NATIONAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

St. George's Society.—Incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament, 24 Victoria, cap 141. *Officers:* President, John Rochester; first Vice President, T. D. Harrington; second Vice President, Thomas Starmer; Chaplains, Revs. Dr. Strong, C. C. Oddy, J. Douse, T. D. Phillips, Earle and H. Beason; Physicians, H. Hill, M. L. and H. Mount, M. D.; Treasurer, O. T. Thomas; Secretary, W. Mills; Assistant Secretary, D. Williams; Auditors, Edward Bouth and Rogers; Solicitor, E. F. Remon; Committee of Management, James Slocombe, James Veat, F. Halland, Brown, James Salmon, H. Gough and O. T. Walcott; Stewards, W. B. Howes, W. Garity, John Bray and F. Satchell.

St. Andrew's Society.—E. McGillivray, President; A. Mann, first Vice President; James Peacock, second Vice President; J. P. Robertson, Hon. Secretary; J. Middleton, Assistant Secretary; James Fraser, Treasurer; Rev. Dr. Spence, Chaplain; Dr. McGillivray, Physician.

St. Patrick's Literary Association.—The Society meets every Tuesday evening, in the St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street, opposite Notre Dame Cathedral. The library and reading room are open every evening from 7 to 10. *Officers:*—E. H. McGreevy, President; W. Finley, first Vice President; Thomas Kehoe, second Vice President; John Heney, Treasurer; James McCann, Recording Secretary; J. J. Murphy, Assistant Recording Secretary; H. Gallagher, Cor. Secretary.

Union of St. Joseph d'Ottawa.—Andre Gravelle, President; Paul Monette, first Vice-President; Elise Laverdure, second Vice-President; Flavien Rochon, Secretary; Arthur Groulx, Assistant Secretary; Louis Adolphe Rocque, Collector and Treasurer; John Coombs, Librarian.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.—Organized in 1842—Meets in Canadian Institute Hall. *Alderman Traversy, President; Isidore Champagne, first Vice-President; J. Royal, second Vice-President; Horace Lapierre, Recording Secretary; Henri Parent, Corresponding Secretary; Bonnard Lapierre, Treasurer; P. St. Jean, M. D., F. X. Valade, M. D., Edouard Froulx, and Charles LePage, Marshals; Rev. D. Dandurand, Vice-General, Chaplain.*

French Canadian Institute.—Organized 1845—Meets in their own hall, opposite Notre Dame Cathedral, every Thursday evening. The library and reading-room contains 600 volumes. *Dr. St. Jean, President; A. T. Defoy, first Vice-President; H. Lapierre, second Vice-President; G. Talon, Secretary; Dr. Valade, Cor. Secretary; Eugene Tett, Treasurer; L. A. Grlson, Librarian; Committee, Elixie Foley, F. Belcourt, F. Chasse, G. A. Pinard, G. V. Michaud, F. X. Groulx.*

Mechanics' Institute and Athenaeum.—Trustees for the year 1866: H. J. Friel, James Cunningham, J. P. Robertson, W. P. Lett, J. P. McPherson, A. Mathewman, Wm. Porter, O. R. Cunningham, Wm. Hamilton, James Adams, Jas. Tracey, John Middleton, James Dyke, E. P. Remon, Wm. Duck, James Lindsay, W. J. Fraser, J. Henry, A. S. Woodburn, Thos. Patterson. *Office Bearers:* President, H. J. Friel; first Vice President, O. R. Cunningham; second Vice President, A. S. Woodburn; Treasurer, Jas. Cunningham; Corresponding Secretary, W. P. Lett; Recording Secretary, E. P. Remon; Hon. Librarian, J. P. Robertson. *Managing Committee:* C. R. Cunningham, Chairman; Thos. Patterson; A. S. Woodburn, Wm. Porter, H. J. Friel and E. P. Remon, members *ex-officio*; Librarian, J. B. Steacy.

Ottawa Natural History Society.—The Society makes monthly excursions during the summer; and an Essay connected with Natural History is read monthly. *Officers:*—N. B. Webster, A. M., President; T. Austine, first Vice President; Rev. T. D. Phillips, second Vice President; W. White, Secretary; James Ogilvy Treas-

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Ottawa Literary Association—Organized 1st April, 1868. Meets every Wednesday evening, in McCarthy's Hall, Central Town.—J P Robertson, President. Wm A Lamb, Vice President. J H Lloyd, Treasurer. J H Ford, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ottawa Senior Grammar School—Queen street, near Elgin—J Thorburn, M A, Principal; J McMillan, B A, Second Master. Mons Donnelly, French Master. Trustees—E McGillivray, Chairman; Rev Thos Wardroppe, Rev J S Lauder, M A, Rev Alexander Spence, D D, Judge Armstrong, D M Grant, Secretary.

Ottawa Collegiate School—Rev H J Borthwick, A M, Principal. Wm Petrie, Writing Master. Mr Donnelly, French Master. John B Hathaway, Music Master. Miss Whitcomb, Preparatory Department.

Ottawa University—Superior, Rev. T Ryan, Director of Grand Seminary, Rev A Toriel, Prefect of Studies, Rev A Derboul, Rector, Rev J B Baudin, Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Literature, Rev Mr Lavoie, Professors—Rev Messrs Barrett, McCarthy, and Flynn, Masters of Studies, Rev Mr Oshaboul, Donnelly, Gagner, Vaillancourt, E Fournier, and Brennan.

British American Commercial College—Musgrave and Wright, Proprietors, R Peters, Principal, and instructor; and lecturer on penmanship, practical book-keeping and business customs. A E Eaton, teacher of book-keeping and commercial arithmetic. G O Holland, instructor and lecturer on phonography. W A Ross, lecturer on commercial law.

Officers of the Educational Institute of Central Canada—President, J Thorburn, M A. First Vice President, Rev T D Phillips, M A. Second Vice President, Rev Wm Lochhead. Third Vice President, N B Webster, M A. Fourth Vice President, Judge Armstrong. Secretary, J McMillan, B A. Treasurer, S Rathwell. General Committee—Revs J White, B A, C B Pettit, B A, J M Gourlay, and Messrs J P Robertson, Wm Cousens and J Tomkins.

Teachers of Common Schools City of Ottawa, 1866. Victoria Ward, Le Breton's Flat—William Stewart, and Miss M Stewart, assistant. Victoria Terrace—Duncan Robertson and Miss Alice Sparks. Engine House, Wellington Ward—Miss Elizabeth Murray, and Miss A Lattimer, assistant. Central School, Wellington Ward—Archibald Smith, Miss E Carson, assistant. St. George's Ward—John P Robertson, Miss R C Fleming, Miss J Murphy, and Miss S Humphreys, assistants. Ottawa Ward—S Rathwell, and Miss E A Langrell, assistant. By-Ward—Miss O Langrell, Miss G Geddes, assistant.

St Mary's Academy—264 Wellington street, near the Upper Town market square. Number of pupils, forty. Under the direction of the Grey Sisters. English, French, Music, and Drawing are taught.

St. Bridget's School—262, Wellington street. Under the direction of the Grey Sisters. Number of pupils, one hundred and fifteen. Branches of Education, English and French.

Roman Catholic Separate School Teachers—Upper Town, Wellington Ward, Mr Nolan, Victoria Ward, Miss A Hackett. Lower Town, English Schools, J and R O'Reilly, Murray street, near Dalhousie. French Schools, Tasse and O Riche, Female Schools, Sisters of Charity, Sister Goulet, Sister D'Amour, Sister Sparrow, Sister Tierney, and Sister Bertrand. The school is called Notre Dame. The English branches and French are taught.

Ottawa Classical and Commercial School—Under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario—25 Wellington street. Principal, Rev T D Phillips, M A, Scholar and Prize-man, University of Trinity Col-

lege, Toronto—house, New Edinburgh. Classical and Mathematical Assis. T H Phillips. French Master, Mons Dorion. Sing. Master, H B Fripp.

Ottawa Collegiate school—H J Borthwick, Principal. School Room, Royal Victoria Hotel Building.

Young Ladies' Academy—King street, between Rideau and Parry, Ottawa. Principal, Mrs J H Mahon.

Young Ladies' Academy—Mrs J W Small, Principal. 912 Wellington street.

Young Ladies' Institute—Established in 1864—Miss A M Harmon, Principal.

PRIVATE AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Centre Town School—Mrs Hackett, Principal. Corner of Queen and Metcalfe streets.

Misses Wigley's Private School—Corner of Nicholas and St. Paul streets.

James Maloney's Private School—No 67 Clarence street.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Chaudiere Fire Company No 1—Organized 1840—Meetings are held the first Thursday in every month at the Firemen's Hall, Sally street, corner of Queen. Captain, John Langford. Second Captain, Francis Link. Engineer, Philemon Wright. Secretary, J Sweetman. Buglar, Patrick Coleman.

Ottawa Fire Company No 1—Organized 1852—Number of members 60. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month at the Firemen's Hall, Murray street, between Sussex and Dalhousie. Captain, John Phelan. Second Captain, Wm Walsh. First Lieut Patrick Slattery. Second Lieut, Thomas Lacey. Secretary, Thomas Carroll. Treasurer, Thomas Kehoe. Engineer, James Murphy. Second Engineer, John Kehoe.

Rideau Fire Company—Alexis Foley, Captain, Raphael Hurtelise, Lieutenant. Louis A Grison, Secretary and Treasurer. Medard Bodelin, Assistant Secretary. Amable Beauchamp, first Engineer. Onsim Barrette, second Engineer. Paul Hogue and Joseph Rainville, Branchmen. Joseph Gardple, Foreman of Hose. Jean Larose, Buglar.

Queen Fire Company—Manager and Treasurer, James Eagleson. Captain, P Farran. Second Captain, J B Guerard. Lieut, A Goodwin. Secretary, I N Berichon. Assistant Secretary, P Smett. Buglar, A Riel. First Branchman, H Lapierre. Second, do, A Riel. Engineer, G Wallingford.

Central Hook and Ladder Company—Officers—Frank Graham, Captain. A Mathewman, 1st Lieut. George Forsyth, Second Lieut. J H Ford, Secretary. J S Nicholson, Treasurer. J Marshall, Engineer.

Lower Town Hook and Ladder Company—Organized in 1865—Number of members, 25. Meetings are held at St Vincent de Paul Hall, opposite the Cathedral. Captain, Damase Roy. Lieut, Wm Cameron. Secretary and Treasurer, Olivier Groulx. Assistant Secretary, Paul Monet. Engineers, Paul Loyer and Louis Lafontaine.

AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES.

Royal Horticultural Society of Ottawa—Organized in 1863. Officers—President, Dr Hill. Vice-Presidents, B Surtees and N B Webster. Treasurer, E Spencer. Secretary, A Harvey. Council—Messrs J Henderson, A Mutchmor, A S Woodburn, W Hutchison, F G French, Dr C Leggo, C R Cunningham, F G Crosby, W Kerr, P Fairburn, A Lumsden, and Dr J Leggo.

County of Carleton Agricultural Society—Officers—T Kennedy, President. T M Robertson, First Vice-President. J Davidson, Second Vice-President. Directors—John Dawson, Thomas Clark, Thomas Anderson, Robert Bayne, W Corbett, Jr, Thomas Graham, W Graham. Secretary and Treasurer, A S Woodburn.

County of Russell Agricultural Society—This Agricultural Society was organized on the 18th of February, 1868, and includes the Townships of Osgoode and Gloucester, for agricultural purposes; average

about one hundred members. The amount of funds paid over by the Treasurer to the Township Societies and for premiums, was \$1,164. *Officers*—John Kennedy, Osgoode, President. Archibald McKellar, Gloucester, first Vice President. William Kadie, Russell, second Vice President. Ira Morgan, Secretary and Treasurer. Donald Robertson and Daniel McLaughlin, Gloucester; G. G. Dunning, Cumberland; Alexander Stewart, Russell; Thomas Gold, Duncan Kennedy and Daniel Cameron, Jan, Osgoode, *Directors*. Mr. Bell, M. P. P., for Russell, presents a gold medal to the Society, to be awarded to the best ploughman of the Society each year.

CLUBS.

Ontario Skating and Curling Club.—Hinks on Slater street, near Eighth Street. *Directors*—J. M. Currier, M. P. P., President. O. T. Bate, Vice President. W. Wade, Treasurer. B. Baisson, Manager of Hinks. C. H. Carriere, Secretary. Robert Lyon, Alfred Patrick.

Ottawa Le Crosse Club.—Meetings are held on the second Monday in each month, at Hamilton's Hotel. *Officers*—John G. O'Brien, President. Joseph Esmonde, Vice President. Thomas Burkett, Secretary and Treasurer. Edward Cluff, Captain.

Victoria Le Crosse Club.—W. H. Lindsay, President. J. P. Robertson, Vice President. O. Hutchison, Secretary and Treasurer. Managing Committee, G. W. Brown, B. K. Lough, A. Russell, P. Bell, L. Bessner. *Patrons*, His Excellency the Governor General. *Hon Patrons*, Members of the Executive Council. *Honorary Members* J. Aumond, W. Wade, J. M. Currier.

Young Canadian Le Crosse Club.—*Officers*—I. Riether, President. E. Obervier Vice President. E. Prud'homme, Treasurer. N. Berichon, Secretary. A. Riether, Umpire.

Ottawa Cricket Club.—Meetings are held at the Russell House. Annual meeting for the election of officers, 1st Monday in May. T. D. Harrington, President. Robt. Lyon, Vice President. H. Phillips, Secretary and Treasurer. Committee, W. H. Aumond, G. F. Baker, E. H. Benjamin, O. S. Scott, E. Hester.

Ridgeway Club.—No 300 Wellington street. Incorporated 1865. Hon J. A. Macdonald, President. Hon J. R. Macdonald, Chairman Executive Committee. John Ashworth, Treasurer. Robert Sinclair, Secretary. Wm Kennedy, House Steward.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Montreal Telegraph Company.—Main Office, 11 Metcalfe street, between Sparks and Wellington, Branch Offices, Parliament Building and Russell House. A. W. Bethune Manager.

Provincial Telegraph Company.—Office, 17 Sparks street. Geo W Carleton, Manager.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Permanence Building Society.—Incorporated January, 1866. Regular meetings, second Thursday of every month. Office, No. 16 Sparks street. James Fraser, President. Wm Hay, Secretary and Treasurer.

Ottawa Union Building Society.—James Egleson, President. Wm Hinton, Vice President. *Directors*—Thomas Hanley, Hugh Davis, James Robertson, S. Rathwell, and Dr G. Riel. Geo N Burke, Secretary and Treasurer. Robt Lees, Solicitor.

Cell Service Building and Savings Society.—President, John Langton, M. A., Auditor. Vice President, W. H. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General. *Directors*—E. A. Meredith, L. L. D., Assistant Secretary, West; G. E. Desbarte, J. F. Taylor, Clerk of the Legislative Council; John Ashworth, Cashier Post-office Department; Alfred Todd, Chief Clerk Private Bill Office, Legislative Assembly, Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Harvey, Audit Office. Solicitor, H. Bernard, Crown Law Department. Bankers, the Bank of Montreal.

FAIRS.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

United Townships of Grattan and Arden.—Fair

held in the village of Eganville, on the second Friday in October.

Township of Ross.—Ross fair held on the fourth Tuesday in the months of April and October.

Kerr line fair, held on the second Wednesday in the months of April and October.

Township of Admaston.—Fair held at the village of Admaston on the last Tuesday of September.

Township of Horton.—Fair held at the village of Renfrew, on the first Wednesday in November.

Township of Pembroke.—Fairs held at the town of Pembroke, on the second Wednesday in March, and the third Wednesday in October.

Township of McNab.—Fairs held at Sand Point, on the first Tuesday in the months of May and October. At Arnprior on the first Thursday in the months of May and October.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Pakenham.—Fairs held on the second Thursday in May, and second Thursday in October.

Township of Dalhousie.—Fairs held at Watson's Corners on the Friday after the first Tuesday in October; at McDonald's Corners on the Friday preceding the first Tuesday in May and October.

Township of Lanark.—Fairs held at the village of Lanark, on the second Tuesdays in the months of May and October.

Township of Bernsey.—Fairs held at Almonte, on the last Thursday in April and October; at Clayton, on the third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.

Township of Drummond.—Fairs held at Perth, on the first Tuesday in the months of May and October.

Township of Beckwith.—Fairs held at Carleton Place on the first Tuesday in the months of April and November, at Plankton, on the second Tuesday in the months of May and September, and on the first Wednesday in November (auxiliary.)

Township of North Stanley.—Fairs held at Smith's Falls, on the first Friday in October.

Township of Montague.—Fairs held on second Thursday in May, and on second Thursday in October.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Township of Fitzroy.—Fairs held at Fitzroy Harbour on the third Tuesday in March, and on the first Wednesday in October.

Township of Huntley.—Fairs held at the village of Carp, on the second Wednesday in the months of March, May, September and November.

Township of Goulbourn.—Fairs held at Ashboro' on the first Thursday in the months of March and October.

Township of Marlborough.—Fairs held on the first Tuesday in the months of January and April, and the last Tuesday in September.

Township of March.—Fairs held on the first Tuesday in the months of March, May, September, and December.

Township of North Gower.—Fairs held on the second Wednesday in the months of March and October, and on the last Tuesday in the months of July and December.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Township of Osgoode.—Fairs held in Metcalfe, the first Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October. In West Osgoode, on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Annual County Fair, held at Vanhook Hill, on the last Friday in September.

* An asterisk attached to any of the above fairs signifies that the dates mentioned have been fixed but that fairs have never yet been actually held.

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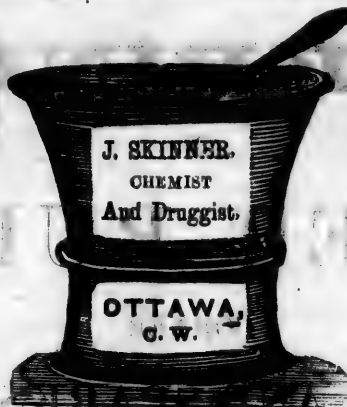
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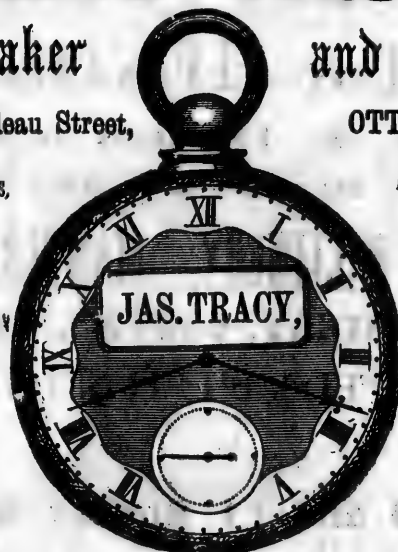
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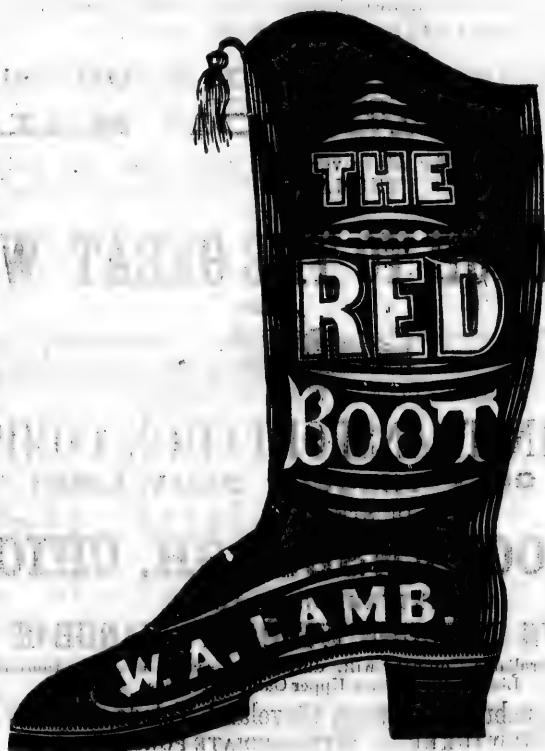
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